

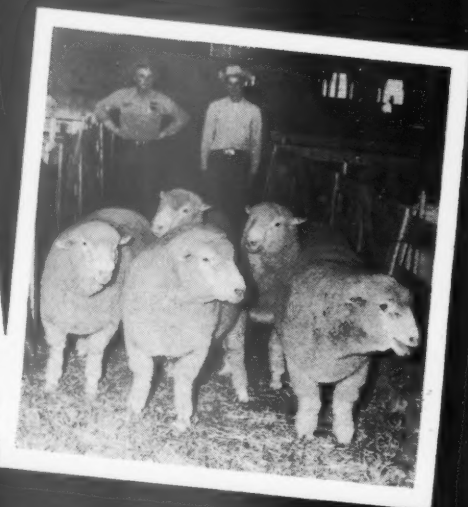
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Wool Growth

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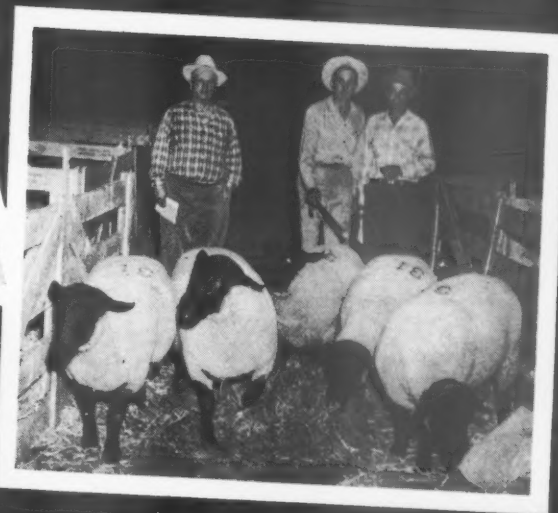
Volume XLVI SEPTEMBER 1956 Number 9



Results of 1956 National . . .



. . . See Page 16



DENVER Is Your Lamb Killing Center —



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This means buyer competition
for lambs **AT DENVER**

Many carloads of lambs also are
bought on the Denver market for
slaughter on the Eastern Seaboard
within three days after purchase.

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It Over
BEFORE
You Sell
At Home

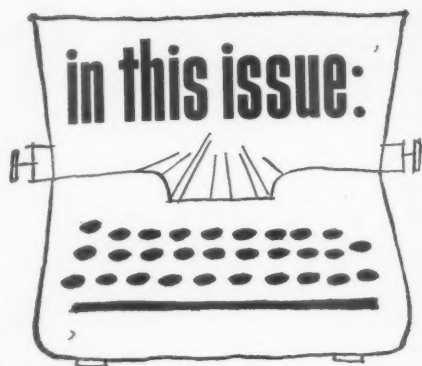
**FAMOUS
DENVER LAMB
IS IN DEMAND,
COAST TO COAST**

There's a reason that Denver is the largest sheep market in the United States. And that reason is its strong prices — the result of demand. It required more than 500,000 lambs to fill Denver packers' demands the first seven months this year. This Denver lamb killing pace is ahead of last year when 3,500 double deck carloads of sheep were slaughtered in Denver. At the same time, Denver is the back door of a great lamb feeding area and orders for feeder lambs are placed at Denver from all lamb feeding sections in the nation.

SHIP 'EM ALL—

TO DENVER — WHERE THERE'S BUYER COMPETITION

The DENVER UNION STOCK YARD Co.



ART VISITS ART:

When Arthur Godfrey televised one of his most popular shows from the ranch of Arthur King in Wyoming, many interesting things happened. Read about them in this issue on page 12.

COLORADO CONVENTION:

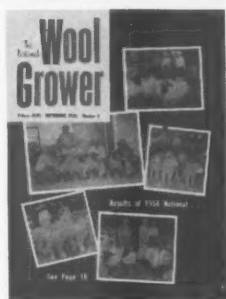
A report of the 29th annual convention of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, complete with resolutions, is found on page 26 in this issue.

RAM FLEECES BECOME COARSER:

On page 47 you will read about the effect that age has on the fleece of a ram. Lowell O. Wilson of the USDA gives a good report on this subject.

-ALL THIS AND MORE FOR YOU IN THIS ISSUE-

about our cover



You'll find the complete story on the results of the 41st National Ram Sale on page 16. But this month's cover tells a large part of the story—that is that pen sales of rams were stronger this year. Cover pictures include top-sellers in registered pens. The high pen of Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred rams are shown at the top of the cover. This pen was consigned by the Olsen Brothers (Alden and Snell) Spanish Fork, Utah. It was purchased by Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah, who with son, Sam, is pictured with the Olsens. Top-selling Hampshire registered pen is next (the wide picture). It was consigned by the Matthews Brothers of Ovid, Idaho. The Matthews, with sons, Darrell and Doyle, are pictured with the rams. Next is the top pen of Columbia rams, purchased by Nick Chournos from Pete Thomas of Malad, Idaho. At the bottom left is the top Rambouillet pen sold by Adin Nielson (left) of Ephraim, Utah and purchased by the Cunningham Sheep Company of Pendleton, Oregon, by Manager Lou Levy (right). At the bottom is the top pen of Suffolk rams purchased by T. Tracy Wright, Salt Lake City, from the University of Idaho.



JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
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1957

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

January 21-24, 1957: 92nd annual meeting, NWGA, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Conventions and Meetings

November 8-10: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.
November 10: California Association's Board of Directors' Meeting, San Francisco.
November 11-13: Idaho Wool Growers' Convention, Pocatello, Idaho.
November 11-13: Washington Wool Growers' Convention, Yakima, Washington.
November 14-16: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, St. Joseph, Missouri.
November 23-24: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers' Convention, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
November 27-29: Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Buffalo, Wyoming.
December 3-5: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, San Angelo, Texas.
December 5-7: Montana Wool Growers Convention, Billings, Montana.
January 7-9, 1957: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Phoenix, Arizona.
JANUARY 21-24, 1957: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

Sales

September 11: Salt Lake Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
September 15: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
September 20: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
September 25: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.
September 26: Idaho Purebred Breeders' Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.
September 27: U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale, Dubois, Idaho.
October 11: Utah State Ram Sale, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Shows

October 20-27: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
October 20-27: American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City, Missouri.
October 26-27: Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Kenton, Ohio.
November 2-11: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.
November 16-21: Golden Spike Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.
January 11-19, 1957: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.



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and whether hard (summer), soft
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of
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flocks of the

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and

WESTERN SHEEP BREEDING LABORATORY

DUBOIS, IDAHO

10:00 o'clock a.m., September 27, 1956

Sale list of rams upon request about September 1



NET FARM INCOME UP

Farmer's net income the first half of 1956 was at an annual rate of about 11.6 billion dollars, according to a July 17 report of the Agricultural Marketing Service. This was about the same as in the first half of 1955 but a half billion dollars higher than the rate during the second half of 1955. The increase is said to be due to the 11 percent rise in farm prices that has occurred since December.

DROUGHT PROGRAMS

Stockmen in 357 counties or parts of counties of 11 States had been permitted to graze their Soil Bank Acreage Reserve as of August 3 on account of severe drought conditions. Included in the number were: Colorado, 15; Iowa, 33; Kansas, 25; Missouri, 4; Montana, 10; Nebraska, 45; New Mexico, 31; North Dakota, 4; South Dakota, 35; Texas, 152; Utah, 3.

This soil bank program should not

be confused with the drought emergency feed grain program. This latter program was open to eligible stockmen in 246 counties or parts of counties in 9 States on August 3 as follows: Arizona, 5; Colorado, 15; Kansas, 25; Nevada, 1; New Mexico, 31; Oklahoma, 6; South Dakota, 8; Texas, 152; Utah, 3.

RUSSELL IN NEW POSITION

Garland Russell, head of Swift and Company's lamb department since 1948, has been made manager of the Swift plant at National Stock Yards, Illinois. He replaces H. E. Madsen, deceased.

Mr. Russell writes that he is very pleased with his promotion and the opportunities it offers. The many friends Mr. Russell has made in the sheep industry will miss him but will join us in wishing him success in his new position.

Succeeding Mr. Russell as head of Swift's lamb department is Robert B. Stiven. He has been with Swift and Company for 23 years and for the past several years has been assisting Mr. Russell in the supervision of Swift's lamb buying operations.

BLACK SHEEP BOYCOTT

Two of the largest sheep outfits in Wyoming have stopped using black sheep as markers in their herds as a result of research at the University of Wyoming.

Alexander Johnston of the wool department at the University says research has traced black-wool fibers in white-wool cloths to the black sheep in a flock. White sheep brush against black sheep and gather black fibers in that way.

For some time, mills have discriminated against domestic wool containing black fibers. There is no mechanical process known to remove them, and handpicking is extremely costly. Many manufacturers go to foreign sources when they want a black-fiber-free wool.

The Wyoming University's wool department is now working on ways to identify particular white sheep in a flock from a distance to eliminate the need for black counters. Soluble branding fluids, colored canvass coats, and colored cotton neck bands are being tried with promise.

LASSIE AT GRAND NATIONAL

Headliner of the 1956 Grand National Livestock Exposition will be the famous TV and movie animal star, Lassie. The beautiful collie dog will appear at 14

regular performances during the ten-day program at the Cow Palace in San Francisco from November 2 through November 11.

PI SHOW

Plans for the 46th annual showing of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition in North Portland, October 20-27, 1956, have been announced by Walter A. Holt, general manager. Popularly known as the "PI" Show, interest has grown each year since its founding in 1910, and it is now recognized as the premier exposition of its type in the Northwest, drawing in excess of 2500 entries in the open livestock showing. Entries are anticipated from 14 States and Canada, and the 4-H Clubs and Future Farmers of America groups of the Northwest will again display the results of their year's activity.

Besides the livestock exposition and the commercial sections, stage shows will be presented twice nightly, with matinees on Saturdays and Sundays.

D'EWART IN NEW POSITION

Wesley A. D'Ewart, former congressman from Montana, resigned early in August as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. This act followed failure of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to act upon the appointment to the Interior post.

Immediately following his resignation, he went to the Department of Agriculture to serve as Secretary Benson's special representative on drought matters. Mr. D'Ewart was a special assistant to Secretary Benson prior to his appointment to the Interior Department.

SENATOR MILLIKIN RETIRES

Over 10 pages of the Congressional Record of July 25, 1956 were filled with tributes to Senator Eugene D. Millikin of Colorado. He had just previously announced that he would not seek reelection to the United States Senate at the conclusion of the session, due to ill health. Colleagues from both political parties commended him highly. This statement by Senator Johnson of Texas is typical:

"In a very real sense he is a statesman—a man who never talks too much and never thinks too little. He is a man of massive intellect, of deep conviction, of prudence and of great wisdom. I have always found Eugene Millikin to tower above the petty conflicts of partisanship and personality. He has always been able to go to the heart of a ques-

tion and to put the Nation's good ahead of any personal consideration."

Senator Millikin, an ardent advocate of strong tariffs, has served the sheepmen of the country well in the past. The National Wool Growers Association joins in wishing the Senator well.

POST SHEPHERD STORY

Have you read "Susana and the Shepherd" in the Saturday Evening Post of July 14? It is built around a Basque sheepherder's recent arrival in the U. S. A. The author is Margaret Craven

who has a warm understanding of the Basque reaction to the American way of life and is fully familiar with the activities of the California Range Association.

President John P. Bidegaray of the California Range Association wrote Ben Hibbs, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, expressing appreciation for the use of Miss Craven's article. In his letter he pointed out the critical need for skilled sheepherders in the western range States and the attempt then being made to secure Congressional action approving an additional quota to cover the entry of much-needed herders.

14th Annual

IDAHO PUREBRED SHEEP SALE

THE GREATEST PUREBRED EWE SALE
IN THE WEST

Ewes and Rams

ALL BREEDS OF SHEEP IN
PEN LOTS OF ONE TO SIX

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The National Wool Grower

SEPTEMBER, 1956

Volume XLVI - Number 9

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

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414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE Empire 3-4483

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

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"GRASSMAN" PRIZES

R. M. Wade and Company of Portland, Wade rain irrigation equipment manufacturer, will provide a \$750 cash award for the 1956 Pacific Northwest "Grassman of the Year" contest. The Wade Company is the award sponsor for the regional contest which is conducted by the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The regional winner will be announced in November by the Chamber at a special luncheon in honor of all "grassmen." State contests in Washington and Oregon close October 15. The Idaho deadline is October 1.

A recent survey conducted by the Portland Chamber showed conclusively that farmers and ranchers selected for honors as "grassmen," are sold on the economic soundness of good forage programs. During the past 18 months when a variety of adverse weather conditions placed a great stress on feed and feed reserves in Oregon, two-thirds of the former county "grassmen" did not have to buy additional feed supplies. During the same period many farmers were forced to buy high-priced hay and special areas were declared disaster feed areas because of feed shortages.

FEDERAL GRADING ENDORSED BY CATTLEMEN

A beef grading study committee of the American National Cattlemen's Association wholeheartedly endorsed Federal beef grading at a Denver meeting in July. Their action followed a hearing in which processors, retailers and growers took part. While making no suggestions for major changes in the system, the committee said they would continue to study suggestions for improvement in standards and procedure.

AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK

"Animal Diseases" is the title of USDA's 1956 Yearbook. It contains 134 chapters by leading veterinarians and other scientists, most of them in the Department of Agriculture and State colleges.

Diseases and parasites of cattle, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, dogs, cats, horses, mules, rabbits, minks, foxes, and other animals are emphasized. Causes, symptoms, treatment, management, and modes of transmission are described in detail.

Particular attention is paid to diseases that can be transmitted to people, and similarities between animal diseases and human ailments are stressed.

Introductory sections contain chap-

ters on feed supplies and animal diseases, infectious diseases common to animals and man, causes of disease, genetics and disease, protection against transmissible diseases and parasites, veterinary biological products, anti-

biotics, the sulfa drugs, and other drugs.

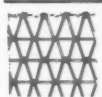
Copies may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price is \$2 each.

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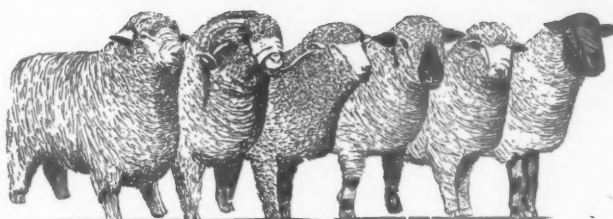


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Research News

Don't mix weed sprays with insecticides. Studies conducted at the Iowa State College indicate that it is not so good to mix insecticides and weed killing chemicals and apply them at the same time. This is especially true where grasshopper control is involved. In most cases the weed killers cause plants to curl and dry up in a few days. Since grasshoppers prefer fresh plants to the dying or sprayed ones they move on to more tasty fare.

Stilbestrol-fed beef is all right. Recent extensive tests by the Food and Drug Administration confirm previous findings that no detectable amount of stilbestrol is present in meat from steers fed this hormone-like chemical. These findings should quiet the claims that such meat contains enough stilbestrol to make it unsafe for human consumption. In the tests made by the F. & D. Administration at Beltsville, Md., meat tissues were used from steers fed doses of 10, 30 and 60 milligrams in daily rations for three months or longer and ending about 48 hours before slaughter. Actually the heavy doses of stilbestrol used in the tests—30 and 60 milligrams—are prohibited in commercial feeding and, USDA beef cattle nutritionists say, are less effective than the recommended allowance of 10 milligrams per day.

Plastic film lining may be the answer to water seepage from farm reservoirs and irrigation ditches, according to the USDA and the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station. About one-third of irrigation water is lost before it can be applied to land and much of the loss is from seepage, which is especially important where stock ponds have trouble holding water because soils are coarse textured and permeable. In tests vinyl and polyethylene plastic linings held water losses below those from evaporation. The lining must be relatively impermeable, durable, flexible over a range of temperatures and resistant to mechanical damage, weathering and deterioration from biological activity. Though tests have not yet fully evaluated plastic linings, results

point to films being as durable as most membrane linings and more durable than those now used.

Feed and water intake are closely related—if consumption of one is curtailed the other is also limited. This is one of the facts shown by a series of tables prepared by Dr. C. F. Winchester and M. J. Morris of the Agricultural Research Service. The information offers help to livestockmen faced with carrying cattle through drought when ponds and wells are dry and stock water short. It has been known for many years that water intake per unit of dry matter is the same whether the cattle are on full feed or on near-starvation rations. This means that in a pinch the livestockman can cut water consumption by his herd in two simply by halving the feed allowance.

USDA scientists point out, however, that this measure should never be employed with lactating cows if it can be avoided, because it would result in a decline in production that might not be overcome during the lactation period. Also if this practice is followed in fattening steers, it must be recognized when the feed allowances are sharply reduced, considerable time will be required to get them on full feed again when the water shortage is over.


Using figures from the Winchester-Morris tables it is possible for a livestock producer to estimate probable daily water consumption of any large herd of cattle, and plan an adequate water system for his farm or ranch. Because of wide variations in water intake of individuals the data should not be used in determining requirements of individual animals or small herds.

The tables are based on information received from livestock producers, county agents and agricultural engineers along with results of experiments at Beltsville, Maryland. These tables may be obtained from the Information Division, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

Studies on the basic properties of

the wool fiber and their influence on mill processing efficiency and fabric performance will be broadened as part of a new two-year program of the Wool Bureau at the Textile Research Institute in Princeton, New Jersey. At the same time, the Wool Bureau is setting up a new research program on the performance properties of light-weight wool fabrics at the Fabrics Laboratories, Inc., in Dedham, Massachusetts.

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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Wool Officials to Confer on Incentive Level for 1957

TOP officials of wool grower organizations will gather in Washington, D. C. on September 5 for a conference on what the incentive price level for the 1957 marketing year should be.

This conference has been called by Secretary of Agriculture Benson in conformance with the provision of the National Wool Act of 1954 which says, "that the support price for shorn wool shall be at such incentive level as the Secretary, after consultation with producer representatives, and after taking into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production, determines to be necessary to encourage an annual production . . . of approximately 300 million pounds of shorn wool."

Announcement by the U. S. Department of Agriculture of the incentive price for the 1957 marketing year, which runs from April 1, 1957, through March 31, 1958, will be made early in October. Decision and announcement of the level is made at that time in order for growers to plan their sheep breeding programs.

Seek Highest Level

The Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association at its July meeting in Helena, Montana authorized Association representatives to seek the highest level possible under the Act, which is 110 percent of parity. On the basis of July 15 parity (61.4 cents) this would mean 67.5 cents.

The NWGA through Executive Committee action also is pledged to support any measures necessary to finance the program. At present, Congressional appropriation for these payments for any fiscal year is limited to 70 percent of the gross receipts from specific duties collected on imported wool and wool products during the 12-month calendar period preceding the fiscal year. A recent press statement attributed to a USDA official inferred that available funds are a little larger than had been expected because imports during the calendar year 1955 had increased.

Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh has been busy shaping up the facts, well known to our sheepmen readers, to support the request for the highest incentive price possible.

Invitations to attend the September 5 meeting, according to the USDA release, went to NWGA's President J. H. Breckenridge; the presidents of the twelve State associations affiliated with the National and the New Mexico Wool Growers Association; President W. H. Steiwer of the American Wool Council; President Paul Etchepare of the National Lamb Feeders Association; executive officers of midwestern and eastern wool grower groups, of wool marketing cooperatives, and of the general farm organizations; also a few individual growers.

Executive Secretary Marsh will go East with President Breckenridge, principally to attend two other Washington meetings that week.

The first of these comes on September 4. This is an informal conference to consider proposals to permit the duty-free entry, when used for carpet purposes, of wools of finer grades than is allowed under present law. Agitation for such entry is of several years' duration. Discussion of those interested in the problem, it is thought, may open up a field in which a satisfactory compromise may be reached. Such a compromise proposal will be turned to NWGA's reactivated special committee on this matter (F. T. Earwood, J. A. Hooper and C. M. Bishop) for their consideration. Their recommendations, under present plans, will be acted upon by the convention in January.

Lamb Grading Conference

A lamb grading conference is the third Washington event. It is scheduled for September 6. Representatives from various branches of the industry have been asked to attend. Here again is a problem that has been under consideration for some time past. Up to the present no proposals for revision of the present lamb grading standards and specifications have met with the joint approval of USDA officers, producers, feeders and packers. Eventually, of course, these grading conferences will lead to a solution of the problem.

Along with his preparation for these meetings, Executive Secretary Marsh had to "sandwich" in attendance at a meeting of NWGA's Vibriosis Committee at the University of Wyoming in

Laramie on August 28. This committee was set up in the fall of 1952 to spearhead research on the cause and control of vibriosis abortion in sheep. The scope of research by co-operating western experiment stations and colleges has been expanded by Federal funds. While no conclusive results have been reached under the research, ultimately they will come. Someone recently has said that if you give scientists funds enough, they will find the solution to any problem. We may not want to subscribe fully to that assertion, but we believe it will hold good in connection with the research on vibriosis.

As always the welfare of the sheepmen is being guarded and advanced by the National Wool Growers Association.

Long-Term Soil Bank Explained By Benson

THE long-term part of the Soil Bank—the Conservation Reserve Program—was announced by Secretary of Agriculture Benson on August 19.

Designed to divert land regularly used for crop production to conservation uses, the Conservation Reserve provides (1) for cost-sharing assistance to farmers in making such shifts and (2) for annual payments on the land put under the program.

The Conservation Reserve program will be available for 1956 to farmers who are in a position to comply with its provisions and who enter contracts with the Department on or before October 15. It also is available up to March 15, 1957, to farmers interested in contracts beginning in 1957.

All farm land regularly used in the production of crops is eligible for the Conservation Reserve program except land designated for the Acreage Reserve.

Must Sign Contracts

To participate in the Conservation Reserve, farmers must sign contracts with the Department through their county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees. Generally, the minimum acreage that will be accepted under the program is five acres, but it can be only two acres if trees are planted. Special provisions are made for small farms.

Contracts will range from three to 10 years, depending upon whether the land placed in the Conservation Reserve is to have cover crops established, and 10 to 15 years in the case of land planted to trees.

Two kinds of payments are made

under the Conservation Reserve program. They are:

(a) A cost-sharing payment to assist in the establishment of soil and water conservation practices on the land designated for the Conservation Reserve. This payment, determined by State and county ASC committees, can range up to 80 percent of such costs. It will be made only in case of contracts covering a period of at least five years.

(b) An annual payment on the land put in the Conservation Reserve. This will be a per-acre rate multiplied by the number of acres put in the Conservation Reserve. The national average per-acre rate is \$10.00, but this will vary among States and counties.

Payments Are Limited

Both payments will be made for the year in which a conservation practice is first established. The annual payment will continue to be made each year the contract is in effect and contract conditions are met. Total annual payments to any producer, for any year, and with respect to all farms in which he has an interest, are limited to \$5,000. Under certain conditions, this limitation may be increased by the Secretary of Agriculture.

For farms on which land is entered in the Conservation Reserve, county ASC committees will establish a "farm Soil Bank base." Briefly, this "base" is the average acreage devoted to crops, other than hay and forage, for harvest on the farm in the two years immediately prior to the signing of the Conservation Reserve contract.

Land Can't Be Grazed

Under the Conservation Reserve contract a farmer agrees not to produce Soil Bank base crops in excess of his farm "base" less the amount of land placed in the Conservation Reserve. He also agrees that if any acreage allotment, or the Soil Bank corn base acreage, for the farm is exceeded in any year the contract is in force, the farm is ineligible for Conservation Reserve payments. Land in the Conservation Reserve cannot be cropped or grazed while the contract is in force, except that the Secretary of Agriculture may permit grazing under emergency conditions.

Violations of the Conservation Reserve contract may result in its cancellation and the recovery of payments made under it. Willful grazing or harvesting is subject to a civil penalty of 50 percent of the payment for the year in which it occurs, in addition to the loss of any payment due that year.

ACREAGE RESERVE PROGRAM

Over 12 million acres went into the Acreage Reserve Program this year, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. The farmers who signed up to retire these lands from production of basic crops received \$260,998,747 during the first week of September. This acreage reserve sign-up, it is reported, exceeded expectations of the Department of Agriculture.

In Memoriam

L. U. EDGEHILL

LORIUS Udell Edgehill, 63, better known to his many friends in the wool industry throughout the United States as "Lu," died in New York City on August 23 of a heart ailment. Lu Edgehill, owner of the Edgehill-Lukens, Inc., wool firm of Boston, was born in Nephi, Utah in 1892; started his career with a five-month wool buying trip to South America at the age of 19.

He is survived by his widow, a son and daughter, seven grandchildren, one brother and three sisters. Funeral services were held at Boston on August 27. Lu Edgehill's many friends will miss him.

MRS. SUSAN J. QUEALY

MR.S. Susan J. Quealy, prominent in Wyoming livestock and business circles for many years, died in a Salt Lake hospital on July 27 at the age of 86. Mrs. Quealy, with her late husband, P. J. Quealy, came to Wyoming in 1890. After some years in Rock Springs, they opened the coal fields in Kemmerer and founded the town there. They also became extensively interested in the livestock business. The Quealy Sheep Company of Cokeville, Wyoming was one of the early consignors to the National Ram Sale.

Mrs. Quealy worked with her husband in various business enterprises and after his death acquired prominence herself in business, civic and political circles. She also continued the operation of the livestock ranch until a few years ago and was a valuable member of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association.

Mrs. Quealy is survived by one son, Patrick, who is the mayor of Kemmerer, several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Unique Entertainment Provided in Montana

IT was very unique and generous entertainment that the Montana Wool Growers Association provided for the executive groups of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council at their midsummer meetings in Helena, July 17-18, 1956. The trip down the Missouri River for a picnic at Meriwether Campground was, of course, the highlight.

"Sacajawea II" was moored to the Lewis and Clark Landing when we arrived after a 30-minute drive from Helena. It was close to 6 p.m., departure time, and many of the NWGA's Executive Committee and of the AWC's Directors, their wives and children were already in the open-top excursion boat. Soon the whistle sounded and we were off on the Missouri River cruise to the "Gates of the Mountains" and Meriwether Campground where the Montana Association was entertaining at a "waterhole" and "barbecue."

The brochure said we would see an area where "miles of agonized limestone writhe and buckle in magnificent torment." I thought some copywriter had let his exuberance get the better of him, but when I saw the towering rock formations that lined the river's course, I changed my mind and concluded the words were well chosen.

The starkness of the gorge was relieved occasionally where mountain meadows, studded with green pines and quaking aspens ran down in the river's edge. In those spots, now and then, we saw some deer taking their evening fill. The skipper told us to look for big game but all we saw, except for the deer, was a wild goat high up on the mountain side. He stood perfectly still; seemed just as interested in us as we were in him.

Thirty minutes brought us to Meriwether Campground but the boat turned away from the camp and moved westward. I wondered why, and suddenly the skipper said, "Look back! The Gates of the Mountains are closed." Sure enough a bend in the river had, as far as the eye was concerned, slid one sheer rock wall against the other. As the boat turned and we headed up stream, the gates opened again. It was an odd coincidence that 151 years ago, almost to the day, (July 19, 1805) Captain Meriwether Lewis named the entrance to the canyon, "The Gates of the Mountains." It is believed Captain

Lewis and his party were the first white men to enter through the "gates."

There were rapids to contend with then. Now the backwaters of Holter Lake created by the building of Holter Dam down river, have deepened the channel by as much as 70 feet and the river is very deep and placid.

Soon we were back at Meriwether Campground and after several delightful hours of feasting and visiting, the "Sacajawea II" took us back up the Missouri River with the moonlight mellowing the landscape everywhere.

The Montana Association also were hosts at the buffet luncheon at the Placer Hotel to members of the two executive groups.

For the women and children some very special events were provided. One of them was the Last Chance Gulch Tour on the Last Chancer Tour Train. They stopped at the point where the four prospectors, after exhausting their funds on an unsuccessful expedition to the north, decided to take a "last chance" in the gulch (now Helena's Main Street) and discovered gold on July 14, 1864. They saw the first church, the first school, the first Miners' Hospital in the camp, and the oldest cabin in the gulch. They also saw many of Helena's recent developments, including the State Museum which houses many of the original paintings of the famous Montana cowboy artist, Charles M. Russell. A luncheon at the famous

man-made Frontier Town at the top of the Continental Divide made a pleasant setting for an enjoyable get-together.

It all added up, as we said in the beginning, to very unique and generous hospitality.

1956 SYDNEY STUD RAM SALE

The famous Sydney (Australia) Ram Sale ran into some difficulties this year. "The quality of most of the offerings was right up to the best standards reached in the leading studs," says the Pastoral Review in reporting this event of June 5-7, "yet there seemed to be an influence of 'F's' lurking in the background to rob the market of a lot of support. One gained the impression as the sales progressed that floods, flies, footrot, fear and finance must bear the responsibility for a generally disappointing clearance of rams."

A Bundemar special stud Merino ram from the estate of the late F. E. Body at Trangie, New South Wales, reached the sale's top of 5,000 guineas (about \$11,760). Three other Bundemar specials made 2,400, 2,100 and 1,200 guineas. The average on these four specials was 2,675 guineas (around \$6,300).

This was the sixth successive year the Bundemar stud had topped the Sydney sale. Four other studs, however, sold rams at 2,000 guineas or above.

Vibriosis Research Proves Successful

RESEARCH technicians in Western States have been seeking the answer to the prevention and control of vibronic abortions in sheep since 1952. Their search for a knowledge of the behavior of this disease is beginning to pay off with the discovery of important facts.

While many answers have not yet been found, knowledge uncovered to date will mean thousands of dollars to sheepmen through prevention of lamb losses. Research was originally initiated through your National Wool Growers Association in 1952. Five States now actively participating in the research program are Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana. The States of Washington and California have cooperated in a non-participating program.

Conclusions reached in research projects conducted by the various States were discussed at the summer meeting of the vibriosis committee held in Laramie, Wyoming, August 28 and 29. They are as follows:

1. Vibriosis of sheep is transmissible to pregnant ewes by consumption of feed and water contaminated from aborting ewes. Ewes are relatively unsusceptible to the disease in the first month of pregnancy with susceptibility increasing after the first month and reaching its height in the fourth and fifth months of pregnancy.

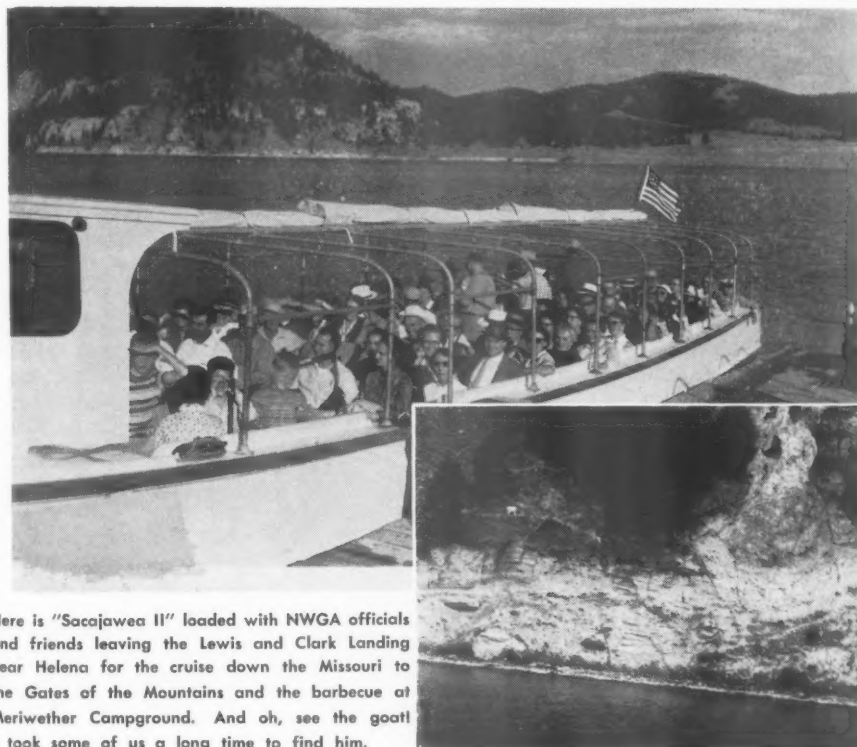
2. After a ewe aborts with vibriosis, she is immune for at least one year and probably longer. Further experimentation will be conducted in an effort to determine the duration of immunity. Sheepmen no longer need to get rid of a ewe that has aborted. She is a good investment for future production.

3. Vibronic abortion occurs more regularly in a flock with a common feed and water supply in close confinement. Where sheep are moved around in an open range operation, they are less susceptible to vibriosis. Sanitation is therefore important especially where sheep are in close quarters. Disposition should be made promptly of all aborted material. A clean water supply is also important.

4. Every abortion in a flock should be considered as infectious until proven otherwise. The very first slink should be taken to a laboratory for analysis. This might save a serious outbreak.

Important questions yet unanswered which technicians will attempt to un-

(Continued on page 24.)



Here is "Sacajawea II" loaded with NWGA officials and friends leaving the Lewis and Clark Landing near Helena for the cruise down the Missouri to the Gates of the Mountains and the barbecue at Meriwether Campground. And oh, see the goat! It took some of us a long time to find him.



Arthur Godfrey and the McGuire Sisters inspect wool blanket over twenty-five years old. The blanket is being shown by Mrs. Addamae King and Art King, her husband is standing directly behind Godfrey. This picture was taken during the TV and radio broadcast from the King ranch.



Arthur Godfrey being shown Corriedale wool by William Kirk, Manager, Wyoming Wool Marketing Association; Mrs. Addamae King, Art King.



Arthur Godfrey with "Boots," sheep dog belonging to Jim Davidson, Shepherd for the University of Wyoming. This is a son of the internationally famous sheep dog, "Meg."

**WITH HIS FAMOUS "FRIENDS" AND HIS
39 MILLION RADIO AND TV AUDIENCE,**

Art Visits Art in Wyoming

- GODFREY AND KING - THAT IS -

THIRTY-NINE million listeners of both radio and television had the opportunity of witnessing the head-on meeting of Arthur Godfrey and 2,000 Art and Jerry King Corriedale sheep on July 24.

The nationally broadcast program lasted one and one-half hours. It originated at the ranch of A. L. King, Cheyenne, Wyoming. When the show was over, the cast received wires from Arthur Godfrey's New York office with the news that it was the most interesting program he had ever presented.

In a recent letter to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, Mrs. Art King had this to say, "The program was one of Mr. Godfrey's regular weekly programs with Janet Davis, the McGuire Sisters and Pat Boone singing during the program.

"My husband, Art King, welcomed Mr. Godfrey and his cast to the Corriedale Ranch and gave a brief history of the ranch. He told of his father, F. S. King, coming over from England in 1870 and starting the Famous King Brothers Ranch at Laramie; and then of his going over to New Zealand with the late F. R. Marshall as U. S. representatives to inspect and eventually purchase the first Corriedale sheep to come to this country. Now my husband and son, Jerry, are carrying on with the Corriedale business.

"We had one of our ewes sheared on the show. We thought this would be very interesting for the viewers who had never seen this done. William Kirk, secretary of the Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association, gave a short talk on what happens to the wool after it leaves the ranch.

"I then gave a brief talk on textiles, the wonder fiber—wool, and showed a blanket of ours which is made from the black wool of the sheep markers and white lamb's wool. The blanket is now 25 years old and looks like new. This certainly showed the durability of wool over other textiles." (Mrs. King said that she had been offered large sums of money for the blanket, but for sentimental reasons would not sell it.)

"Our son, Jerry, showed the stud rams and explained their outstanding characteristics, clean faces, weight over 300 pounds, good body conformation, and good backs. We had a four-way chute set up and ran them through. Jerry cut them out four ways, separating his ewes from ours and his lambs from ours. As you know, this is a difficult task if you are not used to it. Everyone seemed very interested."

Jim Davidson, shepherd for the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming, had his sheep dog, Boots, on the program. He gave a demonstration of what the sheep dog can do by rounding up 2,000 sheep

for the viewers. The sheep were originally in the mountains behind the ranch, but when Boots had finished, they were at the barn where all could see them. Boots is the son of the internationally famous sheep dog, Meg, and his exploits were amazing to watch. Boots successfully brought in sheep he wasn't even able to see by following the commands of his master.

Mrs. Addamae King concluded her letter to us by stating, "We all had a good time with Mr. Godfrey's company. We felt very honored that they would select our ranch, and I do hope that all of it helped to advertise our industry. We have been deluged with letters from all over the country congratulating us on the program. Too bad we wool growers don't have the money to finance a program such as this every so often, so the public could actually see what happens on our ranches and find out what a fine product we produce."

Livestock Promotion Board Adopts Policies

APPROVAL was given to the formation of a National Livestock Promotion Board at a conference in Des Moines, Iowa, April 26 this year (NATIONAL WOOLGROWER, June 1956).

This National Livestock Promotion Board was formally organized on July 12 at Ames, Iowa as a representative board of cattle, hog, and sheep producers. Its objectives are to help those segments of the livestock industry in their efforts to increase the sale and consumption of livestock products through research, education, promotion and merchandising methods.

J. C. Holbert of Iowa was designated as chairman of the board. He had been acting as temporary chairman.

Under recently adopted policies, all promotion programs will be producer-financed and producer-directed; each producer group will conduct its own promotion program but will follow a course of action that will not injure consumer reaction to products of any other livestock group.

The NLPB endorsed all existing

efforts of cattle, sheep and hog producers to promote their products.

Chairman Holbert was authorized to appoint four committees: Legislative, Public Relations, Policy, and Coordinating.

The NLPB's immediate action will be centered in the passage of national legislation requiring that all marketing agencies deduct a designated amount from livestock shippers' accounts, with provision for refunds to any producer who requests it. Provision will also be made for the collection of separate funds for the National Livestock and Meat Board.

This entire program is a forward-looking one, as it may require several years to secure the national legislation outlined above.

Vice President Harold Josendal of Wyoming and G. N. Winder of Colorado represent the National Wool Growers Association on the newly formed National Livestock Promotion Board.

USDA Continues Lamb Palatability Research

RESearch on the palatability of lamb and mutton in relation to the age of animals, type of feeding and amount of external fat in the carcass or cut is one of USDA's current undertakings.

Robert M. Walsh, chief of the Market Development Branch, in a recent progress report says it will probably take from three to five years to complete all phases of the work.

Participants in the work include the Human Nutrition Research Branch and the Animal and Poultry Husbandry Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service, and the Standardization Branch in the Livestock Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service. The Market Development Branch of AMS may participate at a later stage in determining consumer preference ratings for different qualities of lamb and mutton where significant differences in palatability are indicated by the laboratory experiments.

The design of experiments is not yet completed, Mr. Walsh states. Several preliminary tests will be made. In general, however, experiments will be made with lambs and sheep of known history, produced at Beltsville, Md.; and with lambs and sheep of commercial origin. In addition to palatability tests, physical and chemical measurements including nutritive value will be made of the sample material in raw and cooked form. The laboratory experiments will be repeated or continued sufficiently to yield statistically significant findings.



Jerry King, Cheyenne, Wyoming, presents Arthur Godfrey with honorary membership in the American Corriedale Association.

THE SCORES ARE IN!

During the past session, Your National Wool Growers Association stacked up a long list of

LEGISLATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

THE scores are all in on our legislative efforts in the 84th Congress. They stack up well on the favorable side. Here they are:

H. R. 5550 to authorize U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, which the NWGA opposes, got only as far as a favorable report by the House Ways and Means Committee. This proposal will no doubt come up again in the 85th Congress under a new number.

A subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee (the Boggs Committee) will start an extensive study this fall on customs, tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements.

No decision has been released on the plea for imposing additional ad valorem rates on imported wool fabrics. According to a July 31 Daily News Record statement, there will be a Presidential decision in this matter. The NWGA supported this plea with a presentation before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

The Customs Simplification Act (H. R. 6040) became Public Law 927 on August 2. The NWGA opposed this bill because it would make export value the basis for ad valorem tariff duties. Heretofore, these duties have been based on the export value or the foreign value whichever was higher. However, Senate amendments which the House accepted furnish substantial safeguards against tariff reductions under the act. These are:

1. Treasury will list all items on which export value was 5 percent or more below foreign value in 1954.

2. This will be the preliminary list.

3. Interested parties will have 60 days after issuance of preliminary list to apply to Treasury for listing of other items they believe belong on the list.

4. Final list will then be those on the preliminary list plus those added as a result of requests.

5. All items on final list will continue to be dutiable as now, i.e., on foreign value or export value, **whichever is higher**, until and unless Congress provides otherwise.

The protection given by these amendments was secured by the efforts of

NWGA and other groups working largely under the direction of the Nation-wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy and the American Tariff League.

FIBER IDENTIFICATION BILLS

Proposals for a general fiber identification act did not get out of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. NWGA has been informed that this committee is planning on holding a conference on fiber labeling measures between now and the opening of the next Congress. They hope to iron out controversies so that a measure may be enacted early next year. NWGA does not oppose general fiber identification but, as in the past, it will continue to fight for the protection of the provisions in the Wool Products Labeling Act in any future legislative attempts.

CARPET WOOL DUTIES

Efforts of the Carpet Institute to secure duty-free entry on wools not finer than 46's when used in making carpets were lost in the closing days of Congress. Following a brief discussion in the House on July 23 a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill did not succeed in getting the required two-thirds favorable vote and the bill was rejected. The House Ways and Means Committee is planning on giving consideration to this measure within the coming months in an effort to draft a bill that will meet with approval of all interested parties. The NWGA's special committee on this carpet wool matter (F. T. Earwood of Texas, James A. Hooper, Utah; C. M. Bishop, Oregon) has been re-activated and are re-surveying the matter. NWGA wants to know how much wool not finer than 46's is produced in the United States and how the measure will be policed; that is, what steps will be taken to insure that these finer wools coming into the U. S. without payment of duty will be used only for carpet making. At present only wools not finer than 40's and certain so-called "name" wools come in duty-free when used for carpet purposes.

MARKETING

A humane slaughter bill (S. 1636) was passed by the Senate with an amendment which authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint a 10-man investigating committee. This committee would have two years in which to report its findings. The House took no action, but we understand will make its own study of problems involved in the proposed legislation.

An attempt to exempt auction markets from supervision of the Packers and Stockyards Act was defeated.

Hearings on the packing industry by a Subcommittee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly of the Senate Judiciary Committee are continuing, we understand, during the summer. One proposal under consideration (S. 4308) is to transfer the jurisdiction of trade practices in the packing industry from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Federal Trade Commission. The Secretary of Agriculture would still have jurisdiction over all livestock transactions under the Packers and Stockyards Act.

TRANSPORTATION

Public Law 957 permits the return trip leasing of trucks which carry agricultural commodities. Enactment of this law ends a three-year long fight.

Public Law 466 releases farmers and feed lot operators from payment of the excise tax on gasoline and special fuels used on the farm for farming purposes. The refund amounts to 2 cents a gallon.

PUBLIC LANDS

H. R. 12185 requiring Congressional approval on land withdrawals for military and other purposes when they exceed 5,000 acres passed the House on July 26, too late to go further in the 84th Congress.

The water rights bill (S. 863) introduced by Senator Barrett and other western Senators got only as far as a favorable report by Senate Interior Committee with amendments. Undoubtedly similar legislation looking toward the protection of State water rights will be introduced at the opening of the new Congress.

The appropriation of \$150 million for a long-range conservation program in the Great Plains was authorized by the enactment of Public Law 102. Included under the program are the Great Plain areas of Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas and Wyoming.

Numerous bills providing for the establishment of wilderness areas failed to get final action. NWGA opposed these measures because ultimately such action would eliminate all grazing of livestock from such areas. Similar bills under other numbers will undoubtedly appear on the Congressional horizon next year.

An attempt to have grazing eliminated from all public lands was defeated.

SHEEPHERDER BILL

The bill (H. R. 6888) to permit entry of 350 special, no-quota Basque sheepherders was lost in the closing hours of Congress. The House had approved the bill as introduced, but the Senate in passing it on July 26 tacked on a number of amendments easing some restrictions on immigration and the House did not act on the amendments so that bill was lost.

MISCELLANEOUS

Application of principle of the Buy-American Act to wool was included again in the Defense Appropriation Act for the current fiscal year.

Public Law 629 provides for the involuntary conversion treatment on sales of breeding animals on account of drought—a real help.

A \$16,250,000 appropriation was secured for the establishment of an animal disease laboratory. It will be located just east of Ames, Iowa.

The merger of Production Credit Corporations and Intermediate Credit Banks was accomplished. It provides for the reduction of Government capital and for greater participation of borrowers in the management and ultimate ownership of the agricultural credit institutions originally set up by the Federal Government.

Public Law 878 which amends the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act liberalizes the loaning power of the Farm Home Administration. Included was authorization to revise existing indebtedness of eligible farmers, to make loans to part-time farmers and to increase the maximum amount that can be advanced for operating loans.

INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS

These increases were secured: For predatory animal control \$1,759,500 compared with \$969,500 last year.

For range revegetation on forest lands \$965,000 as against \$715,000 last year.

For soil and moisture work on forest lands \$600,000 compared with \$350,000 last year.

The National Wool Growers Association and its State affiliates can take a good deal of credit for the final score of the legislation this year. Many of the bills that failed of enactment will appear at the opening of the 85th Congress under new numbers and with new sponsors. Preparation for the fight ahead must be made by maintaining a strong unified sheepmen's organization.

Drought in Texas Remains Critical

THE Texas drought, now in its seventh year in some areas, is reaching a tragic peak. Heavy liquidation is under way. The marketward movement of sheep and lambs increases daily.

"Dust drifted high above the Ranchers Feed Yards (Fort Stockton) this week (ending July 28), stirred up by endless procession of livestock trucks and the cloven hoofs of some 30,000 sheep," says Elmer Kelton, agricultural editor for San Angelo Standard Times in its August 3 issue.

"There were 11,000 the previous week and 18,000 the week before that.

"Their pastures parched and bare, the skies showing no promise of rain, discouraged ranchmen were sending in not only their woefully underweight lambs but many of their ewes as well.

"For several years they've been saying, 'If it doesn't rain this fall, I'm selling out.'

"This looks like the year they really intend to do it. In just one week, five ranchmen here sold out the last livestock they owned. Many others are looking for buyers for their entire ewe flocks even as they ship their thin lambs to town."

But in spite of this heavy liquidation many say that most ranchmen will find a way to stay in business as sheep are realized as "one of the best things in

the world about repaying a debt." One warehouseman says he has seen \$25 ewes drop to \$3, and the ranchman pay them out in five years with lambs and wool.

Also, Secretary of Agriculture Benson is coming to the assistance of these drought-stricken Texas areas by setting up a \$1 million subsidy program. Under this plan the Federal Government will pay \$7.50 a ton toward the purchase price of hay and roughage for livestock. Certificates will be given to eligible farmers in the "major disaster" counties, now numbering 160, through the Farmers Home Administration. These certificates will be used as part payment on hay and roughage. This plan, according to press statements, was proposed by Governor Shivers of Texas and under it Texas will pay part of the administration costs and arrange for banks to handle the certificates. It is also stated that the Secretary of Agriculture will consider requests of Governors for similar programs in other States where drought has become a disaster. Southern Utah is one such area and no doubt there are sections in other States where additional drought relief is necessary to survival of the livestock industry. But above all—let's pray the rains come.

W. P. Hubbard Elected By Suffolk Society

THE annual meeting of the American Suffolk Sheep Society was held during the National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah, August 15, 1956. The following officers were elected: Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, president; Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho, 1st vice president; Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California, 2nd vice president; R. H. Stuart, Nephi, Utah, re-elected director for 3-year term; B. D. Murdock, Rigby, Idaho, elected director for 1-year term.

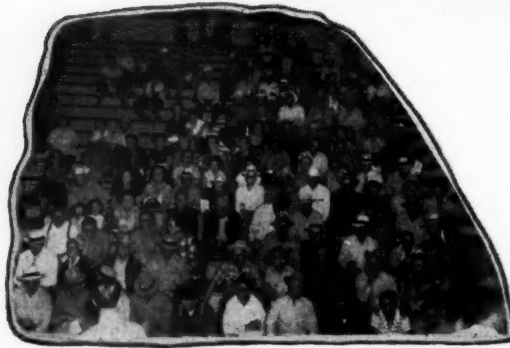
Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah was appointed sale manager of the Ogden bred ewe sale to be held in November during the Golden Spike National Livestock Show. Other members of the sale committee are: R. H. Stuart, Nephi, Utah; E. E. Vassar, Dixon, California; and Leonard Steadman, Sandy, Utah.

C. W. Hodgson of the University of Idaho, Moscow was hired by the Board to take over the duties of the secretary-treasurer until a full time secretary is appointed. Persons interested in the full time position may contact any member of the Board.

JULY 15, 1956

Parity	Average Price
Wool 61.4c	41.4c (1)
Lamb \$23.80	\$19.30 (2)
(1) 67 percent of parity	
(2) 81 percent of parity	

The eventual outcome at the 41st National Ram Sale was sometimes in doubt, but when the dust had lifted



**MANY BUYERS WERE PRESENT
FROM ACROSS THE NATION**

AVERAGES MOVE HIGHER ON RANGE RAM STRENGTH

DURING part of the selling of each breed at the 41st annual National Ram Sale, the eventual strength and tone of the sale was in doubt. But when the auctioneers said—"We'll start the range ram selling of this breed with lot number," the buyers present perked up their ears and pushed up their bidding arms, and when the final dust had lifted from the auction ring, 1,135 quality rams had chalked up a 12 percent higher average than they did a year ago. Higher range ram prices more than offset lower bids for studs and some registered rams.

A \$109.36 average was paid during the August 16-17 sale in the Livestock Coliseum, Ogden, Utah. The average price paid on 1,301 head in 1955 was \$97.25.

Sales Manager Edwin E. Marsh said that a somewhat stronger lamb market, a brighter outlook for wool and the assistance given through incentive payments were factors contributing to the higher prices paid at this year's sale. The sale is sponsored by your National Wool Growers Association.

In four out of the five breeds sold at the sale, range rams topped their last year's average. Columbia range rams were especially strong, rising from a 1955 average of \$57.14 to a \$94.51 average this year. And whitefaced crossbred rams proved they were in demand, too, as prices almost doubled on these offerings from a year ago.

Suffolks remained the high selling breed at the sale. They tallied a total breed average of \$144.60 on 366 head. This compared to last year's \$137.13 average on 403 head. In this breed, as in most others, the stud and registered ram averages dropped below a year ago, and it was left for the much-wanted range rams to boost the sale to its strong point.

Individual high seller was a Suffolk stud consigned by Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon. It was purchased by C. M. Hubbard, brother of the seller, also from Junction City, at \$1,000. Another top Suffolk stud sale was scored when Walter P. Hubbard paid \$725 for a ram consigned by Allan Jenkins of Newton, Utah.

BOX SCORE

1956 NATIONAL RAM SALE

CONSIGNORS AND PURCHASERS OF RAMS BRINGING THE TOP PRICE IN EACH CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL BREEDS

Consignor	Purchaser	Price Per Head		
		Stud Rams	Reg. Rams	Range Rams
SUFFOLKS				
Walter P. Hubbard Junction City, Oregon	C. M. Hubbard Junction City, Oregon	\$1,000		
University of Idaho Moscow, Idaho	T. Tracy Wright Salt Lake City, Utah		\$190	
Olsen Brothers Spanish Fork, Utah	Smith Brothers Elko, Nevada			\$195
HAMPSHIRE				
Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires Jerome, Idaho	Mary Donohoe Fishtail, Montana	\$600		
Matthews Bros. Ovid, Idaho	Roy M. Laird Dubois, Idaho		\$100	
Elkington Bros. Idaho Falls, Idaho	David Christensen Snowmass, Colorado			\$85.00
RAMBOUILLETS				
Nielson Sheep Co. Ephraim, Utah	Cunningham Sheep Co. Pendleton, Oregon	\$725		
Nielson Sheep Co. Ephraim, Utah	Cunningham Sheep Co. Pendleton, Oregon		\$200	
Wynn S. Hansen Collinston, Utah	Cronberg Bros. Medicine Bow, Wyoming			\$130
PANAMAS				
Joseph Horn Rupert, Idaho	James J. Bell Rupert, Idaho	\$175		
Fred M. Laidlaw Muldoon, Idaho	Martin Ihurbide Ogden, Utah	\$50		
Ricks Bros. Idaho Falls, Idaho	Peery Land & Livestock Co. Roy, Utah		\$50	
Harry Meuleman & Sons Rupert, Idaho	Carl H. Seely Meeker, Colorado			\$47.50
COLUMBIAS				
Pete Thomas Malad, Idaho	Wayne Dennis Windfall, Indiana	\$400		
Pete Thomas Malad, Idaho	Nick Chournos Tremonton, Utah		\$310	
P. J. Shown Monte Vista, Colorado	W. A. Banks & Son Vernal, Utah			\$152.50

Though the general strength of the sale came from the higher-than-normal sales of range rams, there were other sales worthy of note besides those mentioned. A buyer and seller combination of the Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah, and the Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon, in that order, combined to chalk up two such sales. This duo reached the highest prices on Rambouillets in two divisions: the single stud at \$725, and the registered pen of five at \$200 per head.

Nick Chournos of Tremonton, Utah, purchased the highest priced pen of Columbia registered rams, five head from Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho, at \$310 per head. This was the highest price paid for a pen of rams in this breed since 1951 and greatly topped the Columbia stud average of \$177.08. Thomas also sold the top Columbia stud ram at \$400 to Wayne Dennis and Son of Windfall, Indiana.

Outstanding Hampshire sale was made when Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho, sold a stud ram to Mary Donohoe, Fishtail, Montana at \$600.

The Olsen Brothers of Spanish Fork, Utah, topped Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred ram sales when a pen of five was purchased by Nick Chournos for \$170 each. The Olsens also sold the top range pen of Suffolks. Five head were purchased by Smith Brothers Sheep Company of Elko, Nevada at \$195 per head.

A complete list of each sale, with the buyer and the seller, and the price paid follows. You can also find on these pages a box score of the sale—a capsule form of the top sellers in each division of all breeds.

Rambouillet Breeders Meet; Reelect Beal

MEMBERS of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association held their annual meeting in Ogden, Utah on August 15.

At the dinner meeting, held in the Ben Lomond Hotel, members voted to reelect Dr. John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah president of the organization. Several new directors were elected and a constitutional revision was made which allows the just past president to be a voting member of the board of directors.

Mrs. Russell G. Harlow, San Angelo, Texas is secretary of the association. Her financial report at the meeting pointed up the fact that the Rambouillet Association now has surplus funds which will allow for a special promotion program in the near future.

NATIONAL RAM SALE

AVERAGE SALE PRICES, 1954, 1955, 1956

	1954		1955		1956	
	No. Sold	Price Per Hd.	No. Sold	Price Per Hd.	No. Sold	Price Per Hd.
RAMBOUILLETS:						
Single Studs.....	18	\$328.89	22	\$256.36	18	\$227.22
Reg. Pens of 5.....	44	121.49	49	97.14	46	89.35
Range Rams	249	68.57	236	54.86	219	75.13
Total Rambouillets						
Sold & Averages.....	311	91.13	307	76.05	283	87.11
HAMPSHIRE:						
Single Studs.....	11	290.00	10	287.00	12	213.75
Reg. Pens of 5.....	29	111.38	28	111.61	27	79.07
Range Rams						
Yearlings	54	96.02	60	56.00	39	60.45
Lambs	5	75.00	---	---	---	---
Total Hampshires						
Sold & Averages.....	99	121.01	98	95.46	78	90.48
SUFFOLKS:						
Single Studs.....	23	792.39	25	531.60	27	426.48
Reg. Pens of 5.....	58	200.52	88	137.61	93	127.37
Range Rams						
Yearlings	254	155.35	253	105.65	232	123.56
Lambs	20	117.50	37	84.66	14	64.29
Total Suffolks						
Sold & Averages	355	201.87	403	137.13	366	144.60
COLUMBIAS:						
Single Studs.....	11	189.09	14	225.36	12	177.08
Reg. Pens of 5.....	39	62.37	50	68.75	29	141.03
Range Rams.....	180	43.60	124	57.14	108	94.51
Total Columbias						
Sold & Averages.....	230	53.74	188	72.75	149	110.22
PANAMAS:						
Single Studs.....	---	---	2	92.50	2	150.00
Reg. Pens of 5.....	5	52.50	10	57.50	15	47.50
Range Rams.....	64	33.05	53	45.03	33	40.91
Total Panamas						
Sold & Averages.....	69	34.46	65	48.41	50	47.25
CROSSBREDS:						
Rambouillet-Columbia ..	10	55.00	10	46.00	10	75.00
Suffolk-Hampshire	134	157.54	186	104.64	169	103.64
Rambouillet-Lincoln	29	75.52	29	48.41	30	81.25
Total Rams.....	1954	1247	Average		\$121.03	
Total Rams.....	1955	1301	Average		97.25	
Total Rams.....	1956	1135	Average		109.36	

THE TALE OF THE SALE

National Ram Sale Transactions Listed

SUFFOLKS		Price Per Head		
Earl Armacost, Cambridge, Idaho			Lot 40, 4 Registered Yearlings to R. H. Stuart, Nephi, Utah	105.00
Lot 46, 5 Registered Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah		\$140.00	H. L. Finch & Sons, Soda Springs, Idaho	
Lot 56, 5 Range Yearlings to Stuart Lincoln, Murtaugh, Idaho		100.00	Lot 3, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon & Vivion, Walden, Colorado	325.00
M. W. Becker, Rupert, Idaho			Lot 21, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon & Vivion, Walden, Colorado	600.00
Lot 4, 1 Stud Yearling to Hatch Brothers Company, Woods Cross, Utah		460.00	Lot 29, 1 Stud Yearling to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho	250.00
Lot 22, 1 Stud Yearling to Robert Echeverria, Box 343, Seligman, Arizona		335.00	Lot 32, 5 Registered Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah	145.00
Lot 30, 1 Stud Lamb to S. E. Curry, Plainview, Texas		250.00	Lot 54, 5 Range Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkeley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	150.00
Lot 33, 5 Registered Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah		160.00	Lot 77, 10 Range Yearlings to Bonis Sheep Company, Mountain Home, Idaho	115.00
Roy C. Blakley, Cambridge, Idaho			George Hall, Nephi, Utah	
Lot 16, 1 Stud Yearling to S. E. Curry, Plainview, Texas		285.00	Lot 65, 5 Range Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkeley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	120.00
Lot 47, 5 Registered Yearlings to Reuel F. Jacobson, 243 East 5th North, Provo, Utah		130.00	Mrs. Charles Howland & Son, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 70, 5 Range Yearlings to Reuel F. Jacobson, 243 East 5th North, Provo, Utah		75.00	Lot 9, 1 Stud Yearling to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado	700.00
Carl Bumgarner, Cambridge, Idaho			Lot 26, 1 Stud Yearling to Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah	260.00
Lot 61, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles R. Kippen & Sons, Morgan, Utah		105.00	Lot 34, 5 Registered Yearlings to H. Walters & Sons, Riggins, Idaho	120.00
C. F. Burger, Payette, Idaho			Lot 58, 10 Range Yearlings to H. Walters & Sons, Riggins, Idaho	125.00
Lot 15, 1 Stud Yearling to Preston Butterfield, Riverton, Utah		500.00	Lot 78, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho	95.00
Lot 38, 5 Registered Yearlings to Angel Caras, Spanish Fork, Utah		165.00	Lawson Howland, Cambridge, Idaho	
Lot 71, 5 Range Yearlings to Clarence Keller, Ogden, Utah		120.00	Lot 73, 5 Range Yearlings to Curt Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah	105.00
B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho			C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 51, 5 Range Yearlings to Porter Brothers, Morgan, Utah		150.00	Lot 1, 1 Stud Lamb to Tracy W. Hess, Farmington, Utah	335.00
Lot 75, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Bertagnole, 1950 East 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah		165.00	Lot 19, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Company, 1209 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	335.00
Lot 82, 10 Range Yearlings to J. R. Broadbent, 1533 Hubbard Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah		150.00	Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon	
Lot 87, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Bertagnole, 1950 East 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah		155.00	Lot 6, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Land & Livestock Company, Elko, Nevada	510.00
Lot 91, 5 Range Yearlings to Porter Brothers, Morgan, Utah		140.00	Lot 23, 1 Stud Yearling to C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon	1,000.00
T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho			Lot 35, 5 Registered Yearlings to Henry R. Esp & Son, Lodge Grass, Montana	145.00
Lot 7, 1 Stud Yearling to Carl A. Burtis, P. O. Box 36 Montrose, Colorado		600.00	Reed S. Hymas & Sons, Ovid, Idaho	
Lot 24, 1 Stud Yearling to Hatch Brothers Company, Woods Cross, Utah		300.00	Lot 59, 4 Range Yearlings to Charles R. Kippen & Sons, Morgan, Utah	85.00
Lot 39, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lee Petersen, Hyrum, Utah		130.00	Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah	
Lot 69, 10 Range Yearlings to Thomson Brothers, Mountain Home, Idaho		150.00	Lot 10, 1 Stud Yearling to Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon	725.00
Lot 81, 10 Range Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Oroville, Nevada		130.00	Lot 27, 1 Stud Yearling to Mont & Clark Fitzgerald, 145 South 2nd East, Heber, Utah	235.00
Lot 86, 10 Range Yearlings to Howard Haynes, 2245 Parley Terrace, Salt Lake City, Utah		125.00	Lot 36, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkeley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	125.00
Lot 90, 5 Range Yearlings to Alfred Rosa, Pocatello, Idaho		135.00	Lot 63, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah	130.00
Lot 92, 5 Range Yearlings to Forrest Pritchett, 752 North 2nd East, Logan, Utah		100.00	Lot 79, 5 Range Yearlings to Virgel P. Jacobson, Fountain Green, Utah	115.00
C. N. Carlsen & Sons, Ovid, Idaho			Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho	
Lot 11, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peaks Livestock Company, 1209 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah		310.00	Lot 68, 9 Range Lambs to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah	50.00
Lot 57, 5 Range Yearlings to Myron D. Childs, Springville, Utah		115.00	Lot 80, 5 Range Yearlings to Bonis Sheep Company, Mountain Home, Idaho	95.00
F. A. & Marian M. Coble, Winters, California			Lot 85, 5 Range Yearlings to Bonis Sheep Company, Mountain Home, Idaho	95.00
Lot 8, 1 Stud Yearling to Robert Echeverria, Box 343, Seligman, Arizona		325.00	Lot 89, 10 Range Yearlings to Bonis Sheep Company, Mountain Home, Idaho	100.00
Lot 25, 1 Stud Yearling to Alex Crystal, Altonah, Utah		225.00	W. E. McCoy, Buhl, Idaho	
			Lot 42, 4 Registered Yearlings to Ernest Hogan, Bancroft, Idaho	100.00

Myrthen N. Moon, Springville, Utah

Lot 43, 5 Registered Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Or-	100.00
vada, Nevada	
Lot 64, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Com-	95.00
pany, Tuscarora, Nevada	

Frank W. Nissen, Esparto, California

Lot 48, 5 Registered Yearlings to Clarence Keller,	90.00
Ogden Exchange Building, Ogden, Utah.....	

Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 52, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock	180.00
Company, Roy, Utah	
Lot 76, 8 Range Yearlings to Emory C. Smith, 1835	170.00
Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	
Lot 83, 5 Range Yearlings to Smith Brothers Sheep	195.00
Company, Elko, Nevada.....	
Lot 88, 5 Range Yearlings to Smith Lamb Producers,	170.00
1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	

Earl Root, Midvale, Idaho

Lot 66, 10 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Com-	100.00
pany, Tuscarora, Nevada	

C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 49, 5 Registered Yearlings to C. W. Jackson, Oro-	95.00
vada, Nevada	

Harry Sandquist, Ontario, Oregon

Lot 55, 5 Range Yearlings to Leo Bertagnole, 1950	100.00
East 17th South, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	

L. R. Steadman, Sandy, Utah

Lot 74, 5 Range Yearlings to Virgel J. Jacobson,	100.00
Fountain Green, Utah.....	

Willard F. Turner, Nampa, Idaho

Lot 45, 5 Registered Lambs to Ralph W. Davis, Lehi,	80.00
Utah	

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 31, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330	190.00
Berkley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	

University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

Lot 5, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon & Vivion, Walden,	600.00
Colorado	
Lot 53, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock	110.00
Company, Roy, Utah	

Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California

Lot 13, 1 Stud Yearling to Allied Land & Livestock	600.00
Company, Elko, Nevada	
Lot 28, 1 Stud Yearling to Mallon & Vivion, Walden,	525.00
Colorado	
Lot 37, 5 Registered Yearlings to Charles Redd, LaSal,	165.00
Utah	
Lot 67, 6 Range Yearlings to Israel Hunsaker, Tre-	90.00
monton, Utah	

Farrell T. Wankier, Levan, Utah

Lot 18, 1 Stud Yearling to Neal Snyder, Norwood,	300.00
Colorado	
Lot 41, 5 Registered Yearlings to Virgel P. Jacobson,	130.00
Fountain Green, Utah	
Lot 72, 4 Range Yearlings to Virgel P. Jacobson,	100.00
Fountain Green, Utah	

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 2, 1 Stud Lamb to S. E. Curry, Plainview, Texas....	325.00
Lot 20, 1 Stud Yearling to John Noh, Kimberly, Idaho	300.00
Lot 50, 5 Registered Lambs to Reed Nielsen, Portage,	95.00
Utah	
Lot 60, 5 Range Lambs to Ralph Davis, Lehi, Utah.....	90.00

HAMPSHIRE**College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah**

Lot 105, 1 Stud Yearling to Reuel E. Christensen,	160.00
Ephraim, Utah	
Lot 110, 1 Stud Yearling to Thousand Peak Livestock	145.00
Company, 1209 Major Street, Salt Lake City, Utah....	
Lot 115, 3 Registered Yearlings to Deseret Livestock	80.00
Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City,	
Utah	
Lot 124, 5 Range Yearlings to David Christensen, Snow-	67.50
mass, Colorado	



TOP: Walter P. Hubbard, seller, and C. M. Hubbard, buyer, both of Junction City, Oregon. Top-selling Suffolk stud ram at \$1,000.

CENTER: Lou Levy, manager Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon, buyers, and Adin Nielson, Ephraim, Utah, seller. Top-selling Rambouillet stud ram at \$725.

BOTTOM: Dee J. Poole, Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho, sellers, and Mary Donohoe, Fishtail, Montana, buyer. Top-selling Hampshire stud ram at \$600.



Posing with top-selling Columbia stud ram are Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Dennis and Son, Windfall, Indiana, buyers; Alma Esplin, secretary, Columbia Sheep Breeders Association, and Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho, seller. The ram sold for \$400.

Mrs. Mary Donohoe, Fishtail, Montana

Lot 123, 5 Range Yearlings to Thomas H. Cook & Sons, Fountain Green, Utah 42.50

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 104, 1 Stud Yearling to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 80.00
Lot 114, 5 Registered Yearlings to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 60.00
Lot 122, 5 Range Yearlings to David Christensen, Snowmass, Colorado 85.00

C. M. Hubbard & Son, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 106, 1 Stud Yearling to J. H. Boyer, Coalville, Utah 120.00

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon

Lot 107, 1 Stud Yearling to College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah 300.00
Lot 111, 1 Stud Yearling to William C. Warner, Rigby, Idaho 240.00
Lot 119, 3 Registered Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 85.00

Therold Larsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 121, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 42.50
Lot 127, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 60.00
Lot 128, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 62.50

Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho

Lot 101, 1 Stud Yearling to Gale Page, Spanish Fork, Utah 150.00
Lot 108, 1 Stud Yearling to Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kansas 330.00
Lot 113, 4 Registered Yearlings to Roy M. Laird, Dubois, Idaho 100.00
Lot 125, 2 Range Yearlings to Alfred Rosa, Pocatello, Idaho 65.00

Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho

Lot 102, 1 Stud Yearling to Mary Donohoe, Fishtail, Montana 600.00
Lot 109, 1 Stud Yearling to Therold Larsen, Ephraim, Utah 120.00
Lot 112, 1 Stud Yearling to Joseph W. Toone, Croydon, Utah 120.00
Lot 117, 4 Registered Yearlings to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 80.00

Lot 120, 4 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 52.50
Lot 126, 3 Range Yearlings to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 72.50

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 118, 4 Registered Yearlings to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 85.00

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

Lot 103, 1 Stud Yearling to T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho 200.00
Lot 116, 4 Registered Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 70.00

SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

R. B. Beatty, Twin Falls, Idaho

Lot 133, 4 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado 90.00
Lot 143, 10 Range Lambs to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah 100.00

B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho

Lot 129, 11 Range Yearlings to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 142.50

T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho

Lot 132, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado 130.00
Lot 142, 10 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado 100.00
Lot 148, 10 Range Yearlings to Robison & Sorenson, Elko, Nevada 95.00
Lot 151, 10 Range Yearlings to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah 90.00
Lot 153, 5 Range Yearlings to Lloyd W. Keller, Ogden, Utah 85.00

Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming

Lot 131, 5 Range Yearlings to Smith Lamb Producers, 425 Atlas Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 160.00
Lot 141, 5 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado 120.00
Lot 147, 10 Range Yearlings to Forrest Pritchett, 752 North 2nd East, Logan, Utah 100.00
Lot 152, 10 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado 102.50
Lot 154, 10 Range Yearlings to J. R. Broadbent, 1533 Hubbard Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah 97.50

Jack Eastman, Provo, Utah

Lot 138, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 72.50

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 134, 5 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado 110.00

W. E. McCoy, Buhl, Idaho

Lot 136, 5 Range Yearlings to Robert Byram & Sons, R. F. D. 4, Ogden, Utah 102.50
Lot 145, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Company, Tuscarora, Nevada 85.00

Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 130, 5 Range Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah 170.00
Lot 140, 10 Range Yearlings to Bruce Petersen, Hyrum, Utah 100.00
Lot 146, 5 Range Yearlings to Etcheverry Sheep Company, Cokeville, Wyoming 87.50
Lot 149, 5 Range Yearlings to Deseret Livestock Company, 531 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 75.00

Pooles' Magic Valley Hampshires, Jerome, Idaho

Lot 137, 5 Range Yearlings to Heber Sargent, Route 1, Coalville, Utah 92.50

C. R. Sanderson & Sons, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 139, 5 Range Yearlings to Lee Peterson, Hyrum, Utah 80.00

L. A. Winkle & Sons, Filer, Idaho

Lot 135, 4 Range Yearlings to Leland Ray Smith, Craig, Colorado 100.00
Lot 144, 5 Range Lambs to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah 97.50

RAMBOUILLETS

Voyle Bagley, Aurora, Utah

Lot 229, 5 Registered Yearlings to John Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	35.00
Lot 238, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Company, Tuscarora, Nevada	65.00
Lot 250, 5 Range Yearlings to Cronberg Brothers, Inc., Medicine Bow, Wyoming	55.00
Lot 259, 5 Range Yearlings to Cronberg Brothers, Inc., Medicine Bow, Wyoming	60.00

George L. Beal & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 203, 1 Stud Yearling to John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mount Pleasant, Utah	150.00
Lot 213, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	375.00
Lot 218, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	200.00
Lot 221, 5 Registered Yearlings to Ray Ismay, Cortez, Colorado	100.00
Lot 239, 5 Range Yearlings to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	110.00
Lot 251, 10 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 260, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	102.50
Lot 268, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	72.50

John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 216, 1 Stud Yearling to John Withers, Paisley, Oregon	140.00
Lot 224, 2 Registered Yearlings to Lyle Sargent, Route 1, Coalville, Utah	65.00
Lot 237, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	55.00
Lot 249, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	65.00
Lot 258, 10 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	65.00
Lot 267, 4 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	72.50
Lot 270, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	70.00

F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 230, 5 Registered Yearlings to Newell A. Johnson, 4501 North Canyon Road, Provo, Utah	50.00
Lot 240, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah	60.00
Lot 261, 5 Range Yearlings to John Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	55.00

Reuel Christensen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 235, 5 Range Yearlings to John Siddoway, Vernal, Utah	52.50
Lot 247, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah	67.50

S. E. Christensen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 206, 1 Stud Yearling to Ellison Ranching Company, Tuscarora, Nevada	85.00
Lot 226, 5 Registered Yearlings to Neal Snyder, Norwood, Colorado	55.00
Lot 253, 10 Range Yearlings to Cronberg Brothers, Inc., Medicine Bow, Wyoming	40.00
Lot 262, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	50.00

College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah

Lot 202, 1 Stud Yearling to John C. Garrett, c/o Mayfield Stage, Boise, Idaho	120.00
Lot 212, 1 Stud Yearling to C. Mark Wright, 4701 South 600 East, Salt Lake City, Utah	110.00
Lot 227, 4 Registered Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada	70.00

Lloyd N. Davis, Brigham City, Utah

Lot 243, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	57.50
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Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 204, 1 Stud Yearling to John Withers, Paisley, Oregon	160.00
Lot 214, 1 Stud Yearling to H. C. Jolley, Slater, Colorado	125.00
Lot 219, 1 Stud Yearling to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	135.00

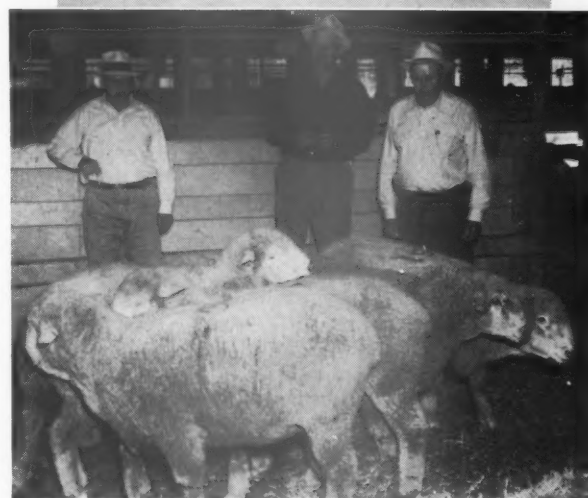
Lot 225, 5 Registered Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkley Street, Salt Lake City, Utah	85.00
Lot 233, 10 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 245, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada	115.00
Lot 255, 5 Range Yearlings to Cronberg Brothers, Inc., Medicine Bow, Wyoming	130.00
Lot 264, 5 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado	120.00

Harold M. Jensen & Son, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 241, 5 Range Yearlings to Cronberg Brothers, Inc., Medicine Bow, Wyoming	57.50
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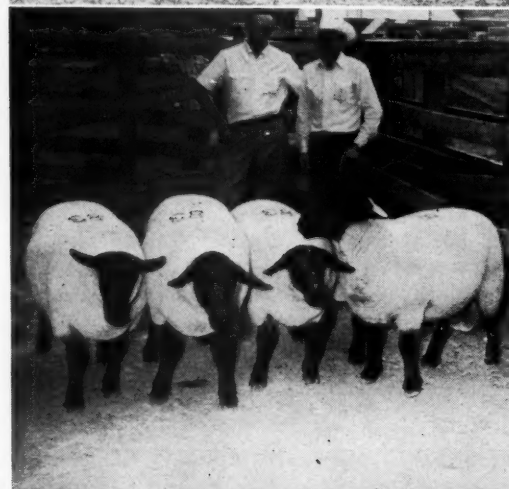
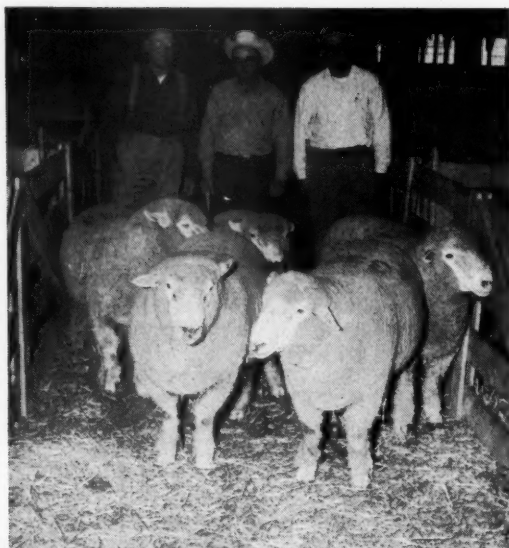
John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mount Pleasant, Utah

Lot 208, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	150.00
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TOP: Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, seller, and W. P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, buyer. Second-high Suffolk stud at \$725.

BOTTOM: John Dayton, L. W. Roberts (buyer from Cokeville, Wyoming) and Eugene Bagley. Top-selling pen of Rambouillet-Lincoln rams purchased from Covey-Bagley-Dayton, also of Cokeville, at \$90 per head.



TOP: W. A. Banks (left) and son, Harold (right), Vernal, Utah, buyers, and R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado, seller. Top pen of Columbia range rams, selling at \$152.50 per head.

CENTER: Tony Smith, Elko, Nevada, and Alden Olsen, Spanish Fork, Utah. Top-selling Suffolk range rams brought \$195 per head to the Olsen Brothers from the Smith Brothers Sheep Company.

BOTTOM: J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado, buyer, and Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, seller. A high-selling Rambouillet range ram pen at \$120 per head.

Lot 228, 5 Registered Yearlings to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	130.00
Lot 236, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada	70.00
Lot 248, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada	105.00
Lot 257, 10 Range Yearlings to T. T. Wright, 2330 Berkley, Salt Lake City, Utah	77.50
Lot 266, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada	87.50

Nielson Sheep Company, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 201, 1 Stud Yearling to John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mount Pleasant, Utah	260.00
Lot 211, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	725.00
Lot 217, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	250.00
Lot 222, 5 Registered Yearlings to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	200.00
Lot 232, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah	75.00
Lot 244, 5 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah	80.00
Lot 254, 10 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	70.00
Lot 263, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	100.00
Lot 269, 5 Range Yearlings to Sullivan Company, Medicine Bow, Wyoming	70.00

Clifford Olsen, Ephraim, Utah

Lot 205, 1 Stud Yearling to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada	120.00
Lot 215, 1 Stud Yearling to Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon	300.00
Lot 220, 1 Stud Yearling to Chris Anderson, Sheridan, Montana	425.00
Lot 223, 5 Registered Yearlings to Eugene Allred, Fountain Green, Utah	85.00
Lot 234, 5 Range Yearlings to Ellison Ranching Company, Tuscarora, Nevada	72.50
Lot 246, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	75.00
Lot 256, 5 Range Yearlings to Charles Vivion, Rawlins, Wyoming	75.00
Lot 265, 5 Range Yearlings to Curtis Armstrong, Ephraim, Utah	82.50

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

Lot 210, 1 Stud Yearling to Dr. John H. Beal, Cedar City, Utah	260.00
Lot 231, 5 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado	75.00

PANAMAS

Joseph Horn, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 301, 1 Stud Lamb to James J. Bell, Route 2, Rupert, Idaho	175.00
Lot 305, 5 Registered Lambs to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado	42.50
Lot 310, 5 Range Lambs to C. S. Irving, West Jordan, Utah	35.00

Fred M. Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho

Lot 303, 5 Registered Yearlings to Martin Ithburdie, 1344 Kershaw Ave., Ogden, Utah	50.00
Lot 312, 5 Range Yearlings to Erickson Kent Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming	40.00
Lot 313, 10 Range Yearlings to Erickson Kent Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming	40.00

Harry Meuleman & Sons, Rupert, Idaho

Lot 302, 1 Stud Lamb to John C. Garrett, c/o Mayfield Stage, Boise, Idaho	125.00
Lot 307, 4 Range Yearlings to Carl H. Seely, Meeker, Colorado	47.50

Ricks Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 304, 5 Registered Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah	50.00
Lot 308, 5 Range Yearlings to Midland Livestock Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming	45.00

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho

Lot 309, 4 Range Yearlings to Erickson Kent Sheep Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming 40.00

COLUMBIAS**Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah**

Lot 318, 1 Stud Yearling to College of Southern Utah, Cedar City, Utah 120.00
 Lot 326, 1 Stud Yearling to H. C. Jolley, Slater, Colorado 145.00
 Lot 330, 5 Registered Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho 90.00
 Lot 338, 10 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado 87.50
 Lot 346, 5 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado 100.00

Elkington Brothers, Idaho Falls, Idaho

Lot 320, 1 Stud Yearling to Art Sutter, Idaho Falls, Idaho 145.00
 Lot 331, 5 Registered Yearlings to Chris Anderson, Sheridan, Montana 130.00
 Lot 335, 5 Range Yearlings to D. H. Hindmarsh, Dolores, Colorado 100.00

E. J. Handley, McMinnville, Oregon

Lot 322, 1 Stud Yearling to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada 75.00
 Lot 340, 4 Range Yearlings to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado 72.50

Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

Lot 317, 1 Stud Yearling to Bill Crawford, Meeker, Colorado 150.00
 Lot 325, 1 Stud Yearling to H. C. Jolley, Slater, Colorado 150.00
 Lot 329, 5 Registered Yearlings to H. C. Jolley, Slater, Colorado 105.00
 Lot 334, 10 Range Yearlings to Peery Land & Livestock Company, Roy, Utah 100.00
 Lot 343, 5 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada 102.50
 Lot 349, 5 Range Yearlings to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado 107.50

Mark B. Hanson, Spanish Fork, Utah

Lot 321, 1 Stud Yearling to Athel B. Fitzgerald, Star Route, Heber, Utah 190.00
 Lot 341, 5 Range Yearlings to Joseph O. Fawcett, Henefer, Utah 75.00
 Lot 348, 10 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming 85.00

Henry A. Mansfield, Vernal, Utah

Lot 336, 5 Range Yearlings to Bud Wilson, Lucile, Idaho 60.00

Lot 344, 5 Range Yearlings to Gale Jorgensen, Castle Dale, Utah 65.00

R. J. Shown, Monte Vista, Colorado

Lot 314, 1 Stud Yearling to Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado 145.00
 Lot 323, 1 Stud Yearling to H. C. Jolley, Slater, Colorado 150.00
 Lot 327, 5 Registered Yearlings to Lem Wilson, 312 North 2nd Street, Grangeville, Idaho 125.00
 Lot 333, 5 Range Yearlings to W. A. Banks & Son, Vernal, Utah 152.50
 Lot 342, 9 Range Yearlings to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado 82.50

Pete Thomas, Malad, Idaho

Lot 316, 1 Stud Yearling to Wayne Dennis & Son, Windfall, Indiana 400.00
 Lot 324, 1 Stud Yearling to Mace A. Davis, Norwood, Colorado 300.00
 Lot 332, 5 Registered Yearlings to Nick Chournos, Tremonton, Utah 310.00
 Lot 339, 5 Range Yearlings to W. G. Hofmann, Montrose, Colorado 150.00
 Lot 347, 10 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado 100.00
 Lot 350, 5 Range Yearlings to J. Perry Olsen, Grand Junction, Colorado 112.50

Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah

Lot 328, 4 Registered Yearlings to Gaston Carricaburu, Geneva, Idaho 72.50

Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho

Lot 319, 1 Stud Yearling to Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado 155.00
 Lot 337, 5 Range Yearlings to Burt E. Haigler, Monte Vista, Colorado 65.00

RAMBOUILLET-LINCOLN CROSSBREDS**Covey-Bagley-Dayton, Cokeville, Wyoming**

Lot 351, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming 90.00
 Lot 352, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming 77.50
 Lot 353, 10 Range Yearlings to Magagna Brothers, Rock Springs, Wyoming 80.00
 Lot 354, 10 Range Yearlings to B. H. Robison, Ely, Nevada 80.00

RAMBOUILLET-COLUMBIA CROSSBREDS**F. R. Christensen & Sons, Ephraim, Utah**

Lot 356, 5 Range Yearlings to Magagna Brothers, Rock Springs, Wyoming 72.50
 Lot 357, 5 Range Yearlings to L. W. Roberts, Cokeville, Wyoming 77.50

22 Cease-and-Desist Orders Issued

An order naming 22 dealer firms trading in stocker and feeder cattle at the Union Stock Yards, Denver, Colorado, and requiring them to cease and desist from engaging in practices which precluded farmers and feeders from bidding on cattle, was issued on August 9 by Thomas J. Flavin, judicial officer, United States Department of Agriculture, under the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

The order is based on allegations contained in an original order of inquiry issued by the Department on June 11, 1956, that the respondents determined the "order" or "turn" in which

they were to look at, bid on, and have the opportunity to buy stocker and feeder cattle which had been sent to the yard for sale on a commission basis. In most instances, the "turn" was determined by flipping a coin.

The respondents admitted they established a "turn" system and caused market agencies selling stocker and feeder cattle to recognize this system. They consented to the issuance of a cease-and-desist order.

(This action by the USDA was indicated in our report of these cases in the August NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, page 43.)

SUFFOLKS**ARE BETTER BECAUSE:**

- Suffolk Rams are excellent for cross breeding.
- Suffolk Lambs grow rapidly — have more weight at market time.
- Suffolk Lambs have an excellent carcass.
- Feeders and Packers like Suffolk Lambs.

For Information Write:

THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
 C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer
 MOSCOW, IDAHO



VIBRIOSIS

(Continued from page 11.)

cover in research during the period ahead include:

1. Where does the vibrio organism come from? How does this elusive "bug" get into the flock? Do some of the other living creatures in the environment of a sheep ranch carry the infection?

2. What can be done to prevent an abortion outbreak and what can be done to treat it when it does occur? Antibiotics and drugs have been of no avail up to this time.

3. Can a practical vaccine be produced or can an immunization procedure be developed? Preliminary experiments lend good hopes because they show that sheep can be immunized.

Further work and, it is hoped, further good progress in research for 1956 and 1957 are being supported cooperatively by a fund of approximately \$100,000 contributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, some of the Western States, wool grower and other private funds.

Chairman of the vibriosis technical committee in charge of the meetings is Dr. Rue Jensen, Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado. Vice Chairman is Dr. Floyd Frank, Caldwell, Idaho and committee secretary is Dr. Blaine McGowan, Davis, California.

Others in attendance were: D. E. Jasper, Davis, California; J. W. Childs, Denver, Colorado; M. A. Hammarlund, V. A. Miller, S. M. Morrison, G. W. Robertstad, Fort Collins, Colorado; James W. Bailey, Moscow, Idaho; A. H. Caine, Boise, Idaho; Archie Frank, Beltsville, Maryland; B. D. Firehammer, E. A. Tunnicliff, Bozeman, Montana; M. L. Miner, J. Thorn, Logan, Utah; M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah; Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah; Clarence H. Thompson, Jr., Washington, D. C.; F. K. Bracken, Pullman, Washington; Harold Breen, H. M. Briggs, M. W. Glenn, J. F. Ryff, Norman E. Strom, M. S. Trueblood, James O. Tucker, Laramie, Wyoming.

UNITED FUND DRIVES

United Fund Drives are opening in some areas on October 1. Contribution to this fund promotes the health and welfare of the community. It eliminates the constant appeals from a multitude of agencies and makes possible a single contribution from you to cover the help you want to give to many worthy efforts to relieve suffering of less fortunate ones. Sheepmen's support of the United Fund Drives has been asked.

"Wool Week" Staged in 17 Key Producing States

THE governors of 17 key wool-producing States joined in setting the week of September 2 as "Wool Week"—an annual observance focusing attention on the importance of wool in the U. S. economy and the advantages of all-wool apparel to the American consumer.

In individual proclamations marking the event, the governors stressed wool's role as a basic product of their States, and urged consumer support of programs serving to widen markets for the fiber. All of the governors suggested a wider use of wool fabrics by women who sew at home.

The annual "Wool Week" program also serves to heighten the interest of young women of high school and college age in the annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest—a competition sponsored by the nation's wool growers to stimulate the development of home sewing skills among future home-makers.



MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR DONNELLY

One of 17 State leaders to proclaim "Wool Week" in early September.



IOWA'S GOVERNOR HOEGH

His State competes in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest for the first time.



ARIZONA'S GOVERNOR MCFARLAND

He stressed importance of State's wool industry when he signed proclamation.



NEVADA'S GOVERNOR RUSSELL

Urged widespread participation in the celebration of "Wool Week."



Governors Proclaim "Wool Week"

TOP ROW LEFT: Montana's Governor Aronson, Mrs. Melvin Bartz, left, of Barber, president of the Montana Auxiliary and Mrs. James Bompert of Helena, State contest director.

2ND ROW LEFT: Nebraska's Governor Anderson, Mrs. Cletus A. Hanlon of Morrill, State Contest director, and Harold Ledingham, right, president of the North Platte Valley Lamb Feeders Association.

3RD ROW LEFT: California's Governor Knight proclaims "Wool Week" as Mrs. Vernon Fish of Chico, State contest director, listens.

4TH ROW LEFT: WASHINGTON's Governor Langlie signs proclamation for Mrs. J. W. Mearns of Yakima, State home sewing contest director.

BOTTOM ROW LEFT: South Dakota's Governor Foss, Mrs. David Heinbaugh (center) of Belle Fourche, State contest director, and Mrs. Frances Clarkson Auxiliary president, also of Belle Fourche.

TOP ROW CENTER: Ohio's Governor Lausche, center, Paul A. Getz, general manager of the Ohio Wool Growers Association, and Mrs. Harold Judy of Germantown, who is sewing contest co-chairman with Mr. Getz.

2ND ROW CENTER: North Dakota's Governor Brunsdale and Mrs. C. H. Walker of Mandan, State director of the "Make It Yourself With Wool" sewing contest.

3RD ROW RIGHT: Idaho's Governor Smylie talks over State's "Wool Week" observance with Mrs. Myrril Heller of Hammett.

4TH ROW RIGHT: New Mexico's Governor Simms, Mrs. Earl Powell, Puerto de Luna, State contest director, and Mrs. Frank McWilliams, wool promotion chairman, Carlsbad.

BOTTOM ROW CENTER: Oregon's Governor Smith, Mrs. Alvin Hartley, left, Auxiliary president from Silverton and Mrs. Marion Krebs, Brockway, State contest director.

TOP ROW RIGHT: Utah's Governor Lee, (left to right) Mrs. Bruce J. Barton, Mantl, second vice president Utah Auxiliary; Mrs. Thornley K. Swan, Kaysville, State contest director; and Mrs. Parson A. Webster, Cedar City, Auxiliary president.

2ND ROW RIGHT: Wyoming's Governor Simpson and (left to right) Mrs. Charles Stratton, Rawlins, State contest director; Mrs. Marilyn Dover, Lovell, 1955 senior winner; and Janet Irene Johnson of Casper, last year's junior State champion.

BOTTOM ROW RIGHT: Colorado's Governor Johnson; G. N. Winder, Denver, ASPC president; Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, Fruita, Colorado Auxiliary president; and Mrs. Earl S. Wright of Dubois, Idaho, (seated) NWGA Auxiliary president.





Looking over a ewe and her two-tone lamb at the Colorado Wool Growers' convention in Steamboat Springs are Mike Hayes, Denver stockyards commission man, Bob Burford, Edwards, Colorado, and Paul Saxton, Steamboat Springs.



Displaying a "Lamb's My Meat" poster at the Colorado convention are from left to right, Joe Eisaguirre, Montrose; Chester Price, president, Montrose; Frank Meaker, Meeker, and Robert Field, secretary, Denver.



Emmet Elizondo, Fruita, (right) purchases a wool necktie from Mrs. Ruth McKibben, Grand Junction (seated) while Mrs. Vernon Bruce, Glenwood Springs, (left) and Miss Maria Elizondo, Fruita, look on.

29th Annual Colorado Convention

PROPER and more effective marketing of both wool and lamb were the main topics discussed by the Colorado Wool Growers Association at the 29th annual convention in Steamboat Springs, July 24-26.

President Chester Price told the convention of the many accomplishments of the association during the past year. Executive Secretary Edwin E. Marsh represented the National Wool Growers Association, giving a "run-down" on the work of the National Association during the year, and emphasizing the need for continuing strong National and State associations.

Alexander Johnston, wool specialist of the University of Wyoming, gave a slide talk on the preparation and marketing of wool in Australia. Mr. Johnston stressed the importance of proper packaging of wool to gain the best price for the product.

The subject of livestock marketing was given a great deal of attention by a panel on "Safe Livestock Transportation." Report on the panel will be found in this issue.

A very interesting talk was given by P. H. Stephens, Director of Research, Farm Credit District of Wichita. His subject was the "Writing on the Wall" as he sees it. He told the sheep producers that the more ewe lambs they retain in their flocks this fall, the better will be their financial statement a year from now.

Other speakers on the program included Gene Francis, Executive Secretary, St. Joseph Livestock Exchange, St. Joseph, Missouri; Dr. Rue Jensen, Veterinary Department, Colorado A & M College, Fort Collins, Colorado; G. N. Winder, President, American Sheep

Producers Council, Denver, Colorado; and Edward Sajous, Director of Los Angeles office of the Wool Bureau, Inc.

All present officers of the association were reelected; namely, Chester Price, Montrose, president; R. V. Haigler, Monte Vista; Elton Gent, Craig; Sandy Scott, Hesperus and J. E. Wagner, Lamar, vice presidents, with Robert Field continuing as secretary.

On the social side, a delicious lamb barbecue was served by the Hotel Harbor in the Steamboat Springs City Park on Tuesday evening, July 24. A banquet, floor show and dance occupied the convention-goers the evening of July 25.

A digest of the resolutions passed by the convention follows:

MARKETING COMMITTEE

Recommended deductions for National Live Stock and Meat Board on the Denver market be reduced from 4/5 cents per head to 50 cents per car in line with practice at other central markets.

Recommended strong support of National Wool Growers Association resolution seeking establishment of import quotas on raw and manufactured wool in order that the wool growing industry be sustained at a healthy level.

Recommended support of NWGA stand that officers remain alert to dangers of efforts to import New Zealand lamb on trial basis, and be prepared to take necessary action to prevent invasion of domestic markets.

Recommended support of NWGA's stand on import tariffs and asked that present tariff of 2.5 cents on mutton and 3.5 cents on lamb be maintained.

Asked for defeat of S. 2309, which would make provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act inapplicable to stockyards which engage exclusively in the sale of livestock on commission at public auction. Said that at the present time more stockyards should be posted under provisions of the act with more regulation.

Went on record as favoring the discontinuance of Federal grading of lamb.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Asked for legislation to provide reasonable attorney's fees in successful action to recover loss and damages sustained in transportation of property.

Recommended the repeal of the 3 percent wartime transportation tax.

Commended Traffic Managers Charles E. Blaine and Son for their expert counsel and efforts on behalf of the industry.

FOREST ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Recommended that legislation be enacted to give Forest Advisory Boards the same powers, status and recognition as now enjoyed by Bureau of Land Management Advisory Boards.

Strongly recommended that Forest Service advise range management personnel moving into a new locality to refrain from operational changes for a period of one year or such time as is necessary to competently assess range conditions; also urged more practical cooperation with permittees on individual operational problems.

Requested more equitable representation of livestock interests on Board of Directors of the Colorado Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

LEGISLATIVE AND TAX COMMITTEE

Voiced favor of the Wool Products Labeling Act which includes labeling of reused and reprocessed wool and said that any attempt to repeal this act will be vigorously opposed by the CWGA.

Asked the Congress of the United States to assume its duty and responsibility in administering the tariff instead of allowing the Department of State to officiate which is in opposition to the U. S. Constitution. Opposed passage of H.R. 5550 which proposes U. S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation and urged that Congress recapture and reassert its powers and responsibilities to legislate the regulation of foreign commerce.

Opposed legislation pertaining to the right of eminent domain, and in the setting aside of Forest and BLM lands as wilderness areas, thereby eliminating livestock grazing.

Asked that in State or Federal purchases of private land for any purpose the same

amount of tax be returned to the county in which it is located as was paid under private ownership.

Thanked the National Livestock Tax Committee for untiring efforts in behalf of farmers and livestockmen.

Favored NWGA working toward some compromise with carpet wool industry on tariff adjustments that will protect the domestic production.

PREDATORY ANIMAL COMMITTEE

Voiced appreciation to the Fish and Wildlife Service for cooperation received during past year despite limited budget. Recommended that Service trappers camp out to cover their territory more effectively and thus cut down on unnecessary traveling.

Recommended that the legislature raise 10 mill levy on sheep to 20 mills for predator animal control work.

Recommended that sufficient dog control work be done and that bears be declared predators.

Asked that predator control work by Fish and Wildlife Service be allowed and encouraged in National parks and monuments.

SANITATION COMMITTEE

Commended Dr. Rue Jensen and his staff for their accomplishments in the Vibriosis research program.

GENERAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Reaffirmed wholehearted support of the National Wool Act and the American Sheep Producers Council, which CWGA thinks may prove to be salvation of industry.

Voiced belief that a strong National Wool Growers Association is essential, but said that "recent NWGA Executive Committee action, wherein that body took action contrary to previously established policy, has jeopardized the interest of the Colorado sheepman in the proper administration of the American Sheep Producers Council by invading the rights of individual States and regions in the selection of their representatives, and by the abandonment of the integrity and sense of fair play which has long been an integral part of the policy of the National Wool Growers Association."

Instructed the President of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, with the advice and approval of the Board of Directors, to take immediate action to protect the interest of the Colorado sheepmen in the American Sheep Producers Council.

Expressed appreciation to those who aided in making convention a success.

Expressed appreciation for contributions made by members and friends who have passed away during the past year.

Colorado Panel Discusses Sheep Transportation

A COMBINATION of adequate facilities and skill in all phases of handling will hold losses on market-bound sheep and lambs at a minimum. This was the conclusion of a seven-man discussion panel at the recent 29th annual Colorado wool growers' convention in Steamboat Springs.

Panel members, representing production, transportation, marketing, and processing of sheep and lambs, presented their views and took part in a question-and-answer session. Included were: Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colo., stockman; Earle Reed, general livestock agent, Union Pacific; Leonard

Gray, livestock trucker, Craig, Colo.; C. A. Smith, Hartford Insurance Company; Charles B. Jennings, Denver Union Stock Yards; W. H. Koch, sheep buyer, Armour & Co., Denver, and Mike Hayes, Denver commission man and order buyer. J. C. Rosse, regional manager of Livestock Conservation, Inc., was moderator and Harry A. Smith, extension livestock marketing specialist, Colorado A&M summarized the panel.

Among the more important points stressed by panel members were:

1. The producer stands most of the loss from crippled or dead sheep, bruises and condemnations, even though transit insurance coverage helps to spread this out.

2. Packers remember a bad shipment of lambs and will be suspicious of subsequent consignments.

3. Good loading chutes and experienced help are essential to give sheep and lambs the proper start toward market.

4. It's a waste of time to try to rush sheep and lambs on the way to market when they have spent their life up to that time without having to hurry.

5. Death loss ratios in sheep and lambs for both truck and rail transportation are higher than cripple losses. An apparent lack of effort to live on the part of sheep was blamed.

6. Both sheep and lambs will take on a more nearly "normal" fill, if no effort is made to get them to eat or drink prior to loading. Several panel members recommended "drying" out lambs for several hours before loading. Abnormal "fills" tend to make the animals "travel sick" whether by truck or rail.

7. Packers prefer to buy lambs that show "normal" fill, rather than those showing either too much or too little feed or water.

8. Much progress has been made in providing safer, more efficient handling facilities at all stages of the production, marketing, and processing chain. These include rail cars and livestock trucks of new design; an increasing number of re-designed or new facilities on the ranches and at feedlots; new construction and revision of old facilities in stock yards, and at packing plants, and an increasing awareness of the waste from improper care in handling livestock.

9. Sheep have more intelligence than given credit; chief responsibility of those handling them lies in trying to understand them.

10. Sheep and lambs should be handled quietly. Unusual situations such as shouting, vibration from running truck motors, shaky chutes, shadows across the alley, facing into the sun, trying to drive lambs away from their

mothers, and other seemingly minor items were listed as contributing to difficulty in loading or driving sheep and lambs.

11. Clean bedding was stressed, since sheep are suspicious of strange odors, especially from hogs. Sand or shavings were reported in satisfactory use. Straw that is free of burrs, cheat grass, needle grass or other wool-damaging foreign matter was also reported as acceptable.

12. Lambs marketed with their mothers should be separated at the market until the ewes have time to rest and "fill." This permits both the ewes and the lambs to eat and rest more nearly normal.

—Livestock Conservation Inc.

Marking Harness Tests Ram Activity

USE of the Jourgensen Marking harness provides an excellent way to test the activity as well as fertility of rams at the beginning of the breeding season, contends Prof. Phil Neale, nationally known wool specialist at College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Las Cruces, New Mexico.

Six or eight outstanding rams are selected each year to put in with their "super" ewes as a part of the wool improvement program that has been so successful in New Mexico under the direction of Professor Neale.

"We are not trying to find out which ram breeds any certain ewe or ewes," Prof. Neale explained. "The fact is, we do not care, as we are not breeding along specific blood lines. If a ram has the qualifications he will transmit the good qualities."

"We do want to find out if a ram is working and if he is settling the ewes. Early in the season, before breeding starts on our wool improvement program, we fit our selected rams with Jourgensen harnesses and put each ram in with a pen of ewes and leave him there 16 days. Then we take the ram out; put a more permanent paint brand on the ewes; change the color of the crayon on the harness the ram is wearing, and turn him back in with the ewes. Sometimes we do this with only certain rams that we may have reason to question. Other years we follow this procedure with all six or eight of our selected rams."

Another use for the harness is in connection with artificial insemination, Prof. Neale asserts. "At times we have a sterile ram," he says, "but have found that we can use him as a 'teaser'. He wears one of the Jourgensen harnesses and serves the ewe, thus getting her ready for artificial insemination."



Presenting the National Wool Show grand champion trophy award to Alma Esplin (right), secretary of the Columbia Sheep Breeders Association, who represented winner L. A. Nordan, are Show Manager Russell R. Keetch (left) and J. M. Coon, judge.

Mrs. Russell G. Harlow, secretary of the American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Association, presents silver tray award to Frank Swenson, manager of the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm who exhibited best Rambouillet fleece.

National Wool Show Winners Listed

TROPHY AWARDS

GRAND CHAMPION	L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
RESERVE CHAMPION	J. A. Sutherland, Roswell, New Mexico
BEST RAMBOUILLET	John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
BEST COLUMBIA	L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
BEST PANAMA	Harry Meuleman & Son, Rupert, Idaho
BEST TARGHEE	Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana

SEVENTY-ONE fleeces were entered in the Fourth National Wool Show, held in conjunction with the National Ram Sale in Ogden, Utah on August 16 and 17. "The quality of the fleeces was really superior to the ones we've had in the past," according to Show Manager Russell R. Keetch, extension sheep and wool specialist for the Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

Grand champion of the show was a Columbia fleece entered by L. A. Nordan of Boerne, Texas. The reserve champion fleece was classified in the commercial range division. It was entered by J. A. Sutherland, Roswell, New Mexico.

The John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm at Mt. Pleasant, Utah was awarded the trophy for the best Rambouillet fleece. Nordan, of course, won the top Columbia fleece award. Harry Meuleman and Son of Rupert, Idaho won the Panama fleece trophy and the Sieben Livestock Company, Helena, Montana, entered the best Targhee fleece.

A complete list of winners at the Fourth Annual National Wool Show follows:

CLASS NO. 1—Rambouillet Rams

- 1st John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
- 2nd Miles Pierce, Alpine, Texas
- 3rd University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
- 4th Montana Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana

CLASS NO. 2—Rambouillet Ewes

- 1st John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
- 2nd John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah
- 3rd Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
- 4th University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

CLASS NO. 3—Corriedale Rams

- 1st University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming
- 2nd University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

CLASS NO. 4—Corriedale Ewe

- 1st University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming

CLASS NO. 5—Columbia Rams

- 1st L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
- 2nd W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana
- 3rd W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana
- 4th L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas

CLASS NO. 6—Columbia Ewes

- 1st L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
- 2nd L. A. Nordan, Boerne, Texas
- 3rd Wynn Hansen, Collinston, Utah
- 4th Wynn Hansen, Collinston, Utah

CLASS NO. 7—Panama Rams

- 1st Harry Meuleman & Son, Rupert, Idaho
- 2nd Joe Horn, Rupert, Idaho

CLASS NO. 8—Panama Ewes

- 1st Harry Meuleman & Son, Rupert, Idaho
- 2nd Joe Horn, Rupert, Idaho
- 3rd Joe Horn, Rupert, Idaho

CLASS NO. 9—Targhee Rams

- 1st Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana
- 2nd Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana
- 3rd Arvid Larsen, Big Timber, Montana
- 4th Hughes Livestock Co., Stanford, Montana

CLASS NO. 10—Targhee Ewes

- 1st Mike Flynn, Fairview, Montana
- 2nd Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana
- 3rd Arvin Larsen, Big Timber, Montana
- 4th Hughes Livestock Co., Stanford, Montana

CLASS NO. 11—Other Breeds, Ram

- 1st Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California

CLASS NO. 12—Other Breeds, Ewe

- 1st Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
- 2nd Fred Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho

CLASS NO. 13—Range Class

- 1st J. A. Sutherland, Roswell, New Mexico
- 2nd Webster Kellar & Son, Fishtail, Montana
- 3rd Hughes Livestock Co., Stanford, Montana
- 4th Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana

CLASS NO. 14—Range

- 1st Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico
- 2nd J. L. Sprinkle, Chinook, Montana
- 3rd Webster Kellar & Son, Fishtail, Montana
- 4th Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana

CLASS NO. 15—Range

- 1st John A. Cooper, Tinnie, New Mexico
- 2nd Mike Flynn, Fairview, Montana

CLASS NO. 18

- 1st Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California
- 2nd Mailliard Ranch, Yorkville, California

CLASS NO. 19—Farm Market

- 1st John M. Cok, Manhattan, Montana
- 2nd R. T. Hargrove, Gallatin Gateway, Montana

CLASS NO. 20

- 1st F. V. Maulaman & Son, Carey, Idaho
- 2nd Hazel Neff, Gallatin Gateway, Montana
- 3rd T. N. Weatherell, Bozeman, Montana

List of Non-Prize Fleeces

CLASS NO. 2—Rambouillet Ewes

- W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
Williams & Tavenner, Deer Lodge, Montana
Miles Pearce, Alpine, Texas
Miles Pearce, Alpine, Texas
W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah
W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

CLASS NO. 6

- W. S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah

CLASS NO. 8

- Harry Meuleman & Son, Rupert, Idaho
Fred Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho
Fred Laidlaw, Muldoon, Idaho
Joe Horn, Rupert, Idaho

CLASS NO. 9

- Hughes Livestock Co., Stanford, Montana
Sieben Livestock Co., Helena, Montana

CLASS NO. 10

- Hughes Livestock Co., Stanford, Montana

Stop losses due to Enterotoxemia

the first and only antibiotic to provide:
**Control of enterotoxemia
 in sheep plus better
 weight gains, better
 feed efficiency, earlier
 market dates**



Feed good rations containing the world's greatest disease-fighter:

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Field trials have definitely proved that the *right* amount of AUREOMYCIN in the ration stops losses from enterotoxemia.

Look at the table on right. Note the results of a typical field trial *with* and *without* AUREOMYCIN. In a group of 200 lambs fed AUREOMYCIN, not a single lamb died of enterotoxemia.

Add this newest advantage of AUREOMYCIN to all the others this great antibiotic gives you: Fewer sickness days, better weight gains, fewer "tail-enders", improved feed efficiency, earlier market dates. You can see why it pays to feed AUREOMYCIN from start to finish.

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**AUREOMYCIN In Sheep Feeds
 for the Control of Enterotoxemia
 49-DAY TRIAL**

	WITHOUT AUREOMYCIN	WITH AUREOMYCIN*
Number of sheep	199	200
Death losses, enterotoxemia	12	0

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SLIGHT INCREASE NOTED

THE United States lamb crop is estimated at 20,428,000 lambs, an increase of about one percent or 241,000 head larger than the 1955 lamb crop of 20,187,000 lambs. This compares with the 1954 crop of 20,340,000 lambs and the ten-year (1945-54) average of 20,548,000 lambs, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service.

The 1956 lamb crop in the 13 western range sheep States is about the same size as last year and two percent smaller than in 1954. The western lamb crop is estimated at 12,753,000 lambs, compared with 12,709,000 in 1955, 13,029,000 in 1954, and the ten-year (1945-54) average of 13,456,000 lambs.

The 1956 lamb crop in the 12 States, excluding Texas, is about two percent or 192,000 head larger than in 1955. The Texas lamb crop is about 5 percent smaller than last year, and is 21 percent of the western lamb crop and 13 percent of the U. S. crop.

BREEDING EWES

Breeding ewes in the 13 Western States on January 1, 1956 were 14,282,000 head—about one percent below the 14,432,000 head a year earlier. There were small decreases in breeding ewes in Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, with Texas showing a four percent decrease. Increases in breeding ewe holdings were reported for Wyoming, California and South Dakota, with no change in Arizona and Utah.

LAMBING PERCENTAGES

The 1956 lambing percentage was 89 percent compared with 88 percent in 1955, 89 percent in 1954, and ten-year (1945-54) average of 88 percent. Lamb crop percentages are based on the number of breeding ewes one year old and over on January 1 and not the number of ewes at lambing time.

Record high percentages were reported in Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, and South Dakota. Smaller lambing percentages than in 1955 were reported for Washington, California, Oregon, and Texas, with the same percentage as a year earlier in Montana and Arizona.

The past winter and spring was marked by no severe storms, with rather light sheep losses. Winter and spring grazing conditions were gener-

ally favorable except for dry, short feed in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of the southern sections of Utah and Nevada. In the dry areas, ewe bands were maintained in fair to good condition by supplemental feeding. New range feed was late in some northern areas, but developed well later. Summer grazing for sheep in the West is generally good except in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Sheep and lambs are generally in good condition except in these dry areas.

EARLY LAMB CROP

The early lamb crop in the West was about the same size as last year, making up about 26 percent of the total lamb crop. California had a few less early lambs than in 1955, with about the same number as a year earlier in Arizona. The Texas early lamb crop was slightly smaller than in 1955. The early lamb crop in Idaho, Oregon and Washington was a little smaller than in 1955. The marketing of early lambs from these three States to late July was slightly larger than a year earlier.

LATE LAMB CROP

The late lamb crop in the 11 Western States, excluding Texas and South Dakota, is about two percent larger than in 1955, with about three percent

increases in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, and a one percent increase in the seven Far Western States. The Texas late lamb crop is smaller than in 1955, and there has been a rather heavy movement of new crop and old crop lambs in May and June. South Dakota has more late lambs than in 1955.

The number of ewe lambs held from the 1955 lamb crop in the 11 Western States was about the same as from the 1954 lamb crop, with Texas holding a smaller number. The number of ewe lambs held is not large enough to provide an increase in breeding ewes. There has been rather limited contracting of feeder lambs for fall delivery.

The 35 Native sheep States have a 1956 crop of 7,675,000 lambs, an increase of nearly three percent over the 1955 crop of 7,478,000 lambs and the ten-year (1945-54) average of 7,092,000 lambs.

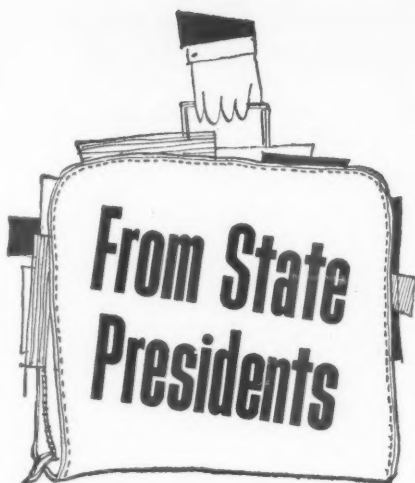
DOGGETT HEADS SOIL BANK

Howard J. Doggett, who has been acting as head of the Soil Bank Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service since June, was named director of that division early in August. Mr. Doggett, well-known to western sheepmen, has been a farmer and rancher all his life and now owns and operates a large ranch in Meagher County, Montana. He became chairman of the Montana State ASC Committee in August 1953, was transferred to Washington in 1954 as director for CSS's northwest area, and was appointed special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Agricultural Stabilization in June 1955.

The 1956 Lamb Crop

State	BREEDING EWES 1 YR. + JANUARY 1			LAMBS SAVED								
	Thousands (Add 000)			PERCENT OF EWES 1YR. + JANUARY 1			THOUSAND HEAD (Add 000)					
	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956
Arizona*	339	306	306	81	84	84	275	256	258			
California	1,476	1,380	1,421	92	95	92	1,352	1,311	1,307			
Colorado	1,110	1,063	1,060	94	97	98	1,038	1,031	1,039			
Idaho	926	865	848	108	112	116	999	969	984			
Montana	1,502	1,259	1,234	85	91	91	1,269	1,146	1,123			
Nevada	398	374	370	84	83	89	331	310	329			
New Mexico*	1,134	958	930	74	79	82	834	759	763			
Oregon	646	693	686	96	100	98	619	693	672			
South Dakota	767	835	860	93	100	104	709	837	897			
Texas	4,790	3,704	3,556	69	76	75	3,303	2,815	2,667			
Utah	1,208	1,187	1,187	83	86	88	1,003	1,021	1,045			
Washington	255	225	209	110	117	111	281	263	232			
Wyoming	1,796	1,583	1,615	80	82	89	1,444	1,298	1,437			
Total 13 Western States	16,346	14,432	14,282	82	88	89	13,456	12,709	12,753			
Total 35 Native States	6,880	6,889	7,157	103	109	107	7,092	7,478	7,675			
U. S.												
Total	23,225	21,321	21,439	88	95	95	20,548	20,187	20,428			

*Includes Indian-owned sheep in New Mexico and Arizona.



NWGA VICE PRESIDENTS' VOTING IN QUESTION

THE subject of my statement for this month has been chosen with a great deal of displeasure. However, as an officer of a State association I believe it is my duty to express my convictions in a manner of fairness and sincerity—no matter how distasteful it may be.

Certainly, most of you have by now some indication as to the nature of the controversial questions which arose at the National meeting in Fort Worth last January and which were renewed again at the National Executive meeting in Helena, Montana in July.

The point which I would like to bring out at this time is the voting record of the vice presidents of our National Association. As it now stands, each of the five vice presidents are allowed one vote, along with the vote of each of the twelve States at Executive sessions. In each instance the vice presidents voted along with the respective States in which they reside. I know of no instance where the vice president canvassed the representatives of the States opposing the measure for their opinion on the issues.

The selfishness which was so outwardly displayed by the men in question was most deplorable. These men must, in part, segregate themselves from their respective States and earnestly endeavor to weigh carefully the pressures and demands made by the State in which they reside and elevate themselves to such heights so as to implant their voice as representatives of the National Association in general.

As it now stands a State from which a vice president is chosen has two votes instead of one. It means no more than just that.

Fellow wool growers, what qualifications do you deem necessary in an individual holding a national office? In



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Dominic Eyherabide
California



Chester Price
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Hughes
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



J. B. McCord
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Leonard Hay
Wyoming

my sincere opinion, if his views and expressions do not go beyond the confines of his own State, he is unsatisfactorily fulfilling the duties of his office. A vice president of the National Association has an obligation to act in a manner for the general welfare of all the States constituting the National organization.

It would be well, fellow wool growers, to survey this condition quite thoroughly and be prepared to iron out the kinks which are most definitely hindering the progress and effectiveness of our National Wool Growers Association.

—Julian Arrien, President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

IT IS YOUR DUTY TO ATTEND CONVENTIONS

IT will soon be convention time in Idaho and many other woolgrowing States.

It is a duty and privilege of every wool grower to attend and take part in his State convention. That is the place where the individual grower has a voice in the policies carried out by the National Wool Growers Association.

With labor shortages, inadequate tariffs, increasing costs and threats to grazing on public lands, your State and National associations need your moral and financial support more now than ever before.

I am looking forward to a good convention with a large attendance in Idaho. I urge all Idaho growers to

attend and take part in their convention. We extend a cordial invitation to wool growers from other States to attend our convention on November 11, 12 and 13 in Pocatello, Idaho.

—Andrew D. Little, President
Idaho Wool Growers Association

STATE FUNDS HELP IN LAMB PROMOTION PROGRAM

OUR State, through collections from our own growers in addition to that money withheld under the Wool Act, is sponsoring a Lamb Promotion Campaign in Spokane, Washington, and throughout the entire eastern half of the State, the Panhandle of Idaho, and western Montana as far east as Missoula. The media used for this program is primarily television and the station covers this entire area. The cooperation we have received from the packers, chain stores, retailers and restaurants has been tremendous. Our program will last until the end of September and we have great hopes that we will definitely increase the consumption of lamb in this area.

The American Sheep Producers Council has also given us a tremendous amount of cooperation by furnishing us with sufficient funds to make up the small amount which we did not have, and for this we are duly thankful. But I believe that the greatest contribution lies in the wonderful new point-of-sales material which they have developed. It

is far superior to anything that we have had in the past in the lamb industry, and far surpasses anything that any of the other meats have produced. For once in the history of the sheep industry I believe we are a jump ahead of all the others, and only through continuation of the Wool Act, compulsory collections for advertising, and the wise use of these funds by the ASPC, can the sheep industry of this country hope to survive.

—George K. Hislop, President
Washington Wool Growers Ass'n.

COLORADO CONVENTION PASSES RESOLUTION

IN view of the most recent action of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, it is felt that the decision of the Colorado Wool Growers Association in convention should be placed before the membership of the National by way of the president's column.

The action taken by the Executive Committee at the Helena, Montana, meeting in changing for political purposes the method of the selection of directors to the American Sheep Producers Council and the removal of the present two directors, one of whom was selected by the delegates from this region and who represented the feeling of our growers, prompted the Colorado Wool Growers Association to seriously consider all phases of the problems confronting the sheep industry of Colorado. Because of this, the convention passed the following resolution on July 26:

We, the Colorado Wool Growers Association, feel that our primary responsibility is the welfare of the Colorado sheepman.

We also wish to reaffirm our wholehearted support of the National Wool Act and the American Sheep Producers Council which we believe may prove to be the salvation of our industry.

We further believe that a strong National Wool Growers Association is essential, but recent actions of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association, wherein that body took action contrary to the previously established policy, has jeopardized the interest of the Colorado sheepmen in the proper administration of the American Sheep Producers Council by invading the rights of individual States and regions in the selection of their representative, and by the abandonment of the integrity and sense of fair play which has long been an integral part of the policy of the National Wool Growers Association.

Therefore, be it resolved: That the President of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, with the advice and approval of the Board of Directors, or if a quorum is not present, the Executive Committee, be instructed to take immediate action to protect the interest of Colorado sheepmen in the American Sheep Producers Council. In accomplishing this, the idea must be kept in mind that under present circumstances

the maintenance of the National Wool Act and the American Sheep Producers Council are of paramount importance.

The Board of Directors immediately following the convention met and unanimously passed this resolution:

Based on the resolution passed today, it was moved that the President be instructed to notify the State Associations of Arizona, California, Montana, Washington, Oregon, and Nevada that we desire to meet with them immediately to chart a course which will insure us of proper representation on the Board of the American Sheep Producers Council and that the President be authorized to sever connections with the National Wool Growers Association if deemed necessary to achieve this purpose.

It is my opinion that the action taken by the National Wool Growers Association Executive Committee has far greater implication than the fight over personalities. Apparently action against individuals may be just a means to an end because on numerous occasions specific charges against the parties concerned have been called for and no charges have been brought into the open.

The problem of greatest concern is the opposition of some of the leadership of the National Wool Growers Association against the National Wool Act of 1954. The industry at the present time is confronted with the immediate question of cooperating with the Congress and the USDA in securing an adequate plan for financing the incentive programs at a level that will carry out the intent of the Act, which is to encourage increased shorn wool production to 300,000,000 pounds.

It must be kept in mind that the American Sheep Producers Council is a nation-wide organization representing all sheepmen who have made a financial contribution, and the politics affecting one organization should not be used to affect the welfare of the American Sheep Producers Council. It is recognized that in the beginning it was necessary to start with a nucleus of present organizations to form the Council. In the long run, however, in my opinion, you will find that representation on the Council must be made on the basis of money paid in, regardless of these service organizations.

As stated before in resolution, the Colorado Wool Growers Association must try to protect these programs which are so essential to the welfare of the Colorado wool growers. As a State Association we will, to the best of our ability and judgment, protect the gains the industry now has.

—Chester Price, President
Colorado Wool Growers Association

FACTIONAL NWGA DIVISION IS HARDLY CONCEIVABLE

IT is indeed regrettable that the situation which presently exists in the National Wool Growers Association does exist. The factional division of the States that make up the National is hardly conceivable when we consider that the welfare of the sheep industry as a whole should be uppermost in the minds of all State and National leaders.

What has happened to create this division? What has happened that has placed the States of Texas, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho and South Dakota on one side of the fence and the States of Montana, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona and Nevada on the other?

Unfortunately the basic reason lies in with the Wool Act of 1954 and the American Sheep Producers Council which was created by this act. Mr. J. M. Jones, formerly secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, was hired as executive secretary of the ASPC, and since that time the States of Utah, Wyoming, Texas, South Dakota and Idaho have been working for his removal. There may be some justification for this, but I am not personally aware of any reason which would justify his removal. This seems to be the root of the factional division.

In order to further their desire to remove Mr. Jones, the five States just previously mentioned, by voting together, were able to pass the following resolutions and motions at the last National Wool Growers convention and at its Executive Committee meeting held in Helena, Montana this past July:

Resolutions at Convention

That the directors of the National Wool Growers Association on the ASPC vote for the removal of J. M. Jones as executive secretary of the ASPC.

That the delegates of the National Wool Growers Association on the ASPC work and vote for the removal of J. M. Jones as executive secretary of the ASPC.

Motions at Executive Committee Meeting

That Mr. Ken Sexton and Mr. Norman Winder be removed as directors of the ASPC.

That the directors representing the National Wool Growers Association on the ASPC be elected by all the delegates of the National voting together instead of by areas as had heretofore been the method. (This is not the exact phraseology used.)

I would like to explain the voting method in the National that made it

possible for only five States to pass these resolutions and motions.

The voting at the National convention is based on one vote per State plus one vote for each \$100 paid into the National by each State. Under this method the five States were able to pass the above resolutions. The Executive Committee is made up of the presidents of the State associations plus the five vice presidents of the National Wool Growers Association. There is a total of seventeen votes. Four of the vice presidents voted with the five States giving them nine votes which was sufficient to pass the two motions.

Certainly the method of voting in the Executive Committee is subject to question. The vice presidents, although they represent no basic group, had the power in this case to pass these controversial motions.

The area serviced by the National Wool Growers Association was divided into three regions for the purpose of representation on the ASPC. Area III is the State of Texas; Area IV, the States of Montana, Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota. Area V, the States of Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada and California. Two directors are elected in each area by the delegates. Each State has at least one delegate, with the States of Wyoming, Colorado and Montana having two and the State of Texas having eight. There is also one delegate-at-large.

Now why was the area serviced by the National broken down into three areas? And why were the delegates assigned to the States? There is no doubt in my mind that the purpose for this was to enable growers in each State and area to have a voice in the operation of the ASPC which is operated by money contributed by all growers.

Now let us see what effect the resolutions and motions passed have had on this representation.

If the directors of the areas and the delegates of the States are dictated to by those outside of the areas and States, then they no longer are representatives of the areas and States they were intended to represent, and the growers in those areas have lost their voice. This violates a basic rule of democracy.

Mr. Sexton and Mr. Winder were removed as directors because they did not vote in accordance with the resolution passed at Fort Worth. It is indeed sad that men of this caliber were removed from directorships they were ably holding and who were the choice and the duly elected representatives on the ASPC of the areas from which they were elected.

The last motion passed at Helena changing the voting method was pos-

sible only because the by-laws of the ASPC were not specific on the voting manner of the delegates. I certainly believe that the intent of the by-laws was that only the delegates in an area would vote for the directors of that area, and since this was the original method used, the first interpretation of this by all concerned must have been the same. Since the five States have the majority of the delegates, it is now possible for them to control all of the directors of the National on the ASPC, thus virtually leaving seven States and the growers in seven States without representation on the Board of Directors on the ASPC.

We, in California, opposed the change in the method our directors were elected, and I believe that this action, along with the action taken at Ft.

Worth, although democratically passed according to the rules of the National Wool Growers Association, are undemocratic in themselves.

We, in California, have never taken an official position as regards to Mr. J. M. Jones, but we have defended the right of our delegate and director, Mr. Sexton, to vote as he saw fit on the issue. We would have defended his right with equal vigor had he voted for Mr. Jones' removal.

At the moment, the differences between the two factions seem unsurmountable, but I sincerely hope that these differences can be resolved and that our National Association will remain intact.

—Dominic P. Eyherabide, President
California Wool Growers Association
August 25, 1956

PLAN NOW

TO ATTEND THE 92nd ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, JANUARY 21-24, 1957

The Hotel Sahara in Las Vegas has been chosen as the headquarters hotel for the National Convention. All reservations must be made through the Salt Lake office of the National Wool Growers Association. Reservations will be handled on a first-come first-served basis. Rates at the Sahara are on a flat run-of-the-house basis of \$10 for single rooms and \$12 for double rooms, with suites running \$25 for two people and \$30 for four people. Make your plans now—just fill in the blank below and mail to the National Wool Growers Association, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Please reserve the following accommodations for the 92nd annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association at the Hotel Sahara in Las Vegas, Nevada:

Single _____ Double _____ Twin _____

Suite (2 people) _____ Suite (4 people) _____

For Arrival January _____, 1957 and Departure January _____, 1957
Names of Occupants:

Name _____

Address _____



REPORT: August Wool Market

Two Transactions Could Halve CCC Stockpile

August 27, 1956

OUR optimism about the wool market this month is based partly on a couple of rumors we have heard. One is that the barter deal with Turkey may be concluded at any moment now. This deal, an off-and-on-again affair for some time past, involves the trading of some 25 or 30 million pounds of the CCC stockpile wool for chrome. The second rumor is that a military blanket order is in the offing that will utilize another 25 or 30 million pounds of CCC wools. Together the two transactions will cut the stockpile about in half—at least that is the way we have heard it.

When the competitive bid program was started last November, there was around 149 million pounds in the stockpile. Through August 23, 1956 it had been reduced by sales of approximately 49,696,000 pounds. If the two rumors become actualities, only about 50 million pounds would remain to be sold during the coming months.

Stockpiles always have a bearish influence on the market, so the sooner the CCC wool accumulation is out of the way, the better the domestic market will be.

During the first three weeks of August, approximately 4,783,000 pounds of CCC wools were sold. The month started with the sale of 2,808,000 pounds of wool the first week. The prices on territory wools included in the sale were as follows:

	Sales Price Range (clean basis) (Before discounts, if any)
GRADED TERRITORY	
Fine-Average and Good French.....	1.25 -1.281
1/2 Blood—Staple and Good French.....	1.25 -1.26
3/4 Blood—Staple and Good French.....	1.15 -1.1625
1/4 Blood—Staple and Good French, 48/50s.....	1.05126
ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY	
Good French and Staple.....	1.281-1.311
1/2 Blood.....	1.05

The second week sales totaled 1,068,000 pounds. Included in this sale were all of CCC's noils and waste. Prices on territory wools were:

	Sales Price Range (clean basis) (Before discounts, if any)
GRADED TERRITORY	
Fine—Staple and Good French.....	1.35 -1.362
Fine—Average and Good French.....	1.27
ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY	
Good French and Staple.....	1.28 -1.281

The week of August 20 around 907,000 pounds of wool were sold.

GRADED TERRITORY	
Fine—Staple and Good French.....	1.35 -1.36
Fine—Average and Good French.....	1.27 -1.28
ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY	
Good French and Staple.....	1.28 -1.31
1/2 Blood.....	1.05 -1.06

One very optimistic trend during the year is a pick-up in the popularity of wool. This is covered more in detail in a separate article.

There is little to report from producing areas. The reason, of course, is that very little wool is left in growers' hands, and within recent weeks warehouse holdings have been substantially reduced. In California and Texas fall wools are now receiving attention.

CALIFORNIA:

Prices on fall wool in California range from 30 to 40 cents. Considerable activity in lamb's wool has also been reported at 42½ to 46½ cents. For reshorn lamb's wool 33½ cents was being paid the latter part of August. A sale of 12-months' wool was made at 50 cents a pound.

TEXAS:

The contracting of fall wool in Texas was reported under way around the middle of August at prices ranging from 38 to 45 cents. The San Angelo Weekly Standard of August 17 said that about four million pounds of the spring clip was still in warehouses for sale. This accumulation is "in small lots of odds and ends with a few larger clips but all considered heavy shrinking."

At Brady on August 21, 250,000 pounds of wool were sold from 47 to 55½ cents. The average price was around 50 cents. Clean prices ranged from \$1.32 to \$1.38.

NEW MEXICO:

Several New Mexico warehouses had shows and sales the fore part of August. At Artesia the 35,000 pounds offered sold at 40 cents. Close to

200,000 pounds sold in a price range of 30 to 44½ cents per pound at Las Vegas. At Albuquerque 1,600,000 pounds moved at around 32½ cents to 45 cents per pound. Bids at that point were refused on some 500,000 pounds.

UTAH:

About a million pounds of wool was reported sold "within recent weeks" in Utah, largely consigned lots. Grease prices on original bag wool ran between 38 and 54 cents, delivered Boston, or about 32 to 48 cents net to the grower.

On a grease price basis, from \$1.35 to \$1.37 was being asked for fine staple and good French wool. On average French and half blood wool as high as \$1.32 was being asked. For three-eighths the clean price was \$1.17.

IDAHO:

No recent wool sales have been made in Idaho. The Magic Valley Wool Warehouse at Twin Falls is offering its accumulation of wool on September 7 in graded lots. Up-set prices are being used to protect growers in securing full market value. J. M. Coon is handling the sale.

OREGON:

Wool stocks were reported well out of local dealers' hands as well as producers' in the Portland, Oregon area. Approximately 400,000 pounds, running from fine to half blood, was reported sold around August 15 by a local speculator to Nichols & Company on a grease price basis of 47½ cents. The lot, it was said, was made up of better than average Oregon and Washington wools with the grades running all the way from fine to quarter blood. A few transactions in fine wools were made at around \$1.30 to \$1.32 on the core. Some good staple fine wool sold as high as \$1.37, clean, landed Boston. Sales of three-eighths wool were being made at \$1.12 to \$1.15 also on the core. The clean price on quarter blood was \$1.10.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Approximately 1½ million pounds of wool was sold in original bags at Newell during the week of August 11 at clean delivered prices of \$1.23 to \$1.25, subject to core-test to determine grease prices. Most of these wools were small lots of mixed grades, bulk half blood. Net grease prices to the grower ran from 43 cents to 53½ cents, average about 48½ cents. These prices are slightly better than those paid in early July.

The first week of July a sale of 250,000 pounds of wool was reported at Newell with prices ranging from 42 to 50 cents, the total averaging between

AUCTIONS OPEN IN AUSTRALIA

The new auction series opened on August 27 in Australia. Prices at Sydney were reported 2½ percent higher than those of the July closing of the last auction series. At Perth, however, prices were said to be 2½ percent lower.

47 and 48 cents. The lower priced wools were from farm flocks east of the Missouri River and North Dakota.

Practically all of the South Dakota wools are believed to be out of growers' hands and the only large accumulation left was that at Newell and it was reported as being cut down rapidly at the end of August.

New Popularity Ups Wool Consumption

"WOOL popularity mounts, sending production and prices up." This is what the Wall Street Journal of August 14 asserted.

"America's taste in clothing has shifted toward wool for both men and women, textile producers say. Result: Output of wool woven cloth now runs about 25 percent ahead of last year. If this rate continues, consumption of apparel wool will hit about 314 million pounds this year, up from 285 million in 1955 and 266 million in 1954. The pace, however, may accelerate if garment makers get heavy re-orders this month and next.

"Stocks of apparel wool in the U. S. on July 1 were the lowest on record, totaling 134 million pounds, down 14 million from a year ago. The price for wool tops has been creeping upward since March when it was \$1.50 a pound. Now, they bring about \$1.64.

"A severe drought in Texas and New Mexico puts a dent in the wool clip. Farmers prefer to send their sheep to market instead of shearing them."

Three releases of The Wool Bureau during July also support the above assertions. From them we have taken these statements:

"The production of wool fabrics for women's and children's wear registered a dramatic gain during the first quarter of 1956. The output of women's and children's woven fabrics containing 50 percent or more wool was 23 percent above the first three months of 1955. The 1956 production, 38.9 million linear yards, is higher than any quarterly average of annual production since 1950."

* * * * *

"The output of men's and boy's wool fabrics continued to make gains during the first quarter of 1956. Total production of woven civilian fabrics containing 50 percent or more wool during the first three months was five percent above the level of the corresponding quarter in 1955. At an annual rate, the 38.3 million linear yards produced this quarter exceeded that of every postwar

year except 1947, 1948, and 1950. One important trend noted was the renewed importance of worsteds—following the five-year dominance of woolen-type fabrics."

* * * * *

"World demand for wool continues to be fully equivalent to expanding supply, with the strengthening of prices since the beginning of the second quarter adding to the optimism of wool interests.

"The renewed upsurge of consumption in U. S. and foreign mills during the fourth quarter of 1955 and a further increase in mill demand during the first quarter of 1956 have resulted in a gradual firming of world prices, particularly in the fine wool category. During the first quarter of 1956 consumption in 11 major countries rose 10 percent over the corresponding quarter

of 1955. U. S. consumption rose 16 percent—an increase topped only by the 28 percent jump recorded in Japan."

Programs to increase wool production, in progress throughout the world, were emphasized by The Wool Bureau as one of the developments pointing to a further strengthening of wool's position.

JOSENDAL ADVISORY MEMBER

Secretary of Agriculture Benson recently appointed Harold Josendal, a vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, and immediate past president of the Wyoming Association, as a member of the Wool Advisory Committee of the Agricultural Research Service, USDA. NWGA President J. H. Breckenridge is chairman of this advisory group.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON NOT INCLUDING C.C.C. SALES PRICES Week Ending August 25, 1956

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)					
		%		%		%		%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)									
Fine:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	\$1.32—1.37	56	\$.58— .60	59	\$.54— .56	64	\$.48— .49		
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.25—1.30	55	.56— .59	60	.50— .52	65	.44— .46		
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing...	1.15—1.20	56	.51— .53	61	.45— .47	66	.39— .41		
One-half Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.22—1.27	51	.60— .62	54	.56— .58	57	.52— .54		
*Av. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	52	.53— .55	55	.50— .52	58	.46— .48		
Three-eighths Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.12—1.17	48	.58— .61	51	.55— .57	54	.52— .54		
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	49	.54— .56	52	.50— .53	55	.47— .50		
One-Quarter Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	46	.57— .59	48	.55— .57	50	.53— .55		
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.00—1.05	47	.53— .56	49	.51— .54	51	.49— .52		
*Low Quarter Blood.....	1.00—1.05	41	.59— .62	43	.57— .60	45	.54— .58		
*Common & Braid.....	.98—1.03	40	.59— .62	42	.57— .60	44	.55— .58		

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:							
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.30	57	.54—.56	59	.51—.53	61	.49—.51
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	59	.49—.51	61	.47—.49	63	.44—.46

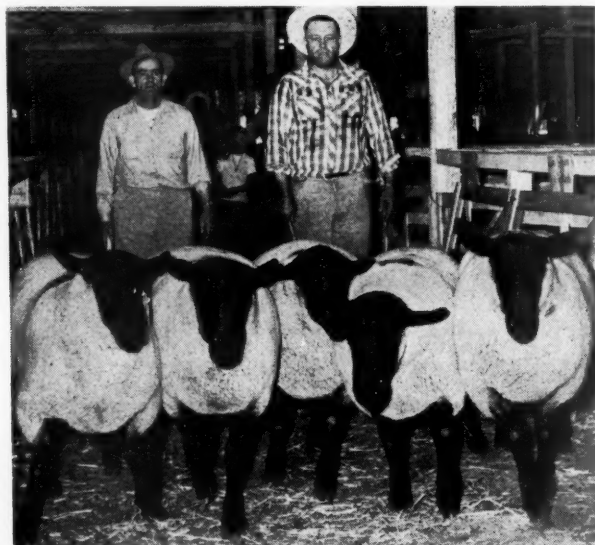
ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:							
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple.....	1.40—1.45	54	.64—.67	58	.59—.61	62	.53—.55
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.32—1.37	55	.59—.62	59	.54—.56	63	.49—.51
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.25—1.30	57	.54—.56	61	.49—.51	65	.44—.45
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.20—1.25	55	.54—.56	58	.50—.53	61	.47—.49
*Fall (% and over).....	1.15—1.20	56	.51—.53	59	.47—.49	62	.44—.46

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

Reports from Western Ram Sales: Once Again — Some Up, Some Down



Simon Martinez, Sunnyside, Washington, (left) purchased top pen of five Suffolk range rams at the Washington Ram Sale from B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho. The price—\$295 per head.

IDAHO RAM SALE

August 1, 1956, Filer, Idaho

A sharp price increase was noted in the sale of 575 registered Suffolk rams in the 35th annual Idaho Wool Growers Association sponsored sale. A total of \$59,178.50 was paid for these

rams for an overall overage of \$102.92 per head.

This year's average is 23 percent higher than a year ago when 635 head averaged \$79.07.

Suffolk yearling prices averaged \$104.87 on 468 head. A year ago the average on these rams was \$79.50 on 510 head. Stud sales were off from a

IDAHO RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1955		1956	
	Number Sold	Average Price	Number Sold	Average Price
SUFFOLKS:				
Stud yearlings	15	\$285.00	12	\$258.75
Yearlings	510	79.50	468	104.87
Ram lambs	110	48.60	95	73.61
Average Total Suffolks Sold.....	635	\$79.07	575	\$102.92

OREGON RAM SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1955		1956	
	Number Sold	Price Per Head	Number Sold	Price Per Head
Rambouillets	74	\$ 79.96	49	\$ 84.90
Lincoln-Rambouillets	10	48.75	10	162.50
Columbias	1	125.00	4	65.00
Suffolks	152	108.80	147	123.92
Hampshires	13	65.00	11	60.90
Sale Average	250	\$98.00	221	\$113.09

year ago as 12 head sold at a \$258.75 average. In 1955 a \$285 average was paid for 15 studs.

Top stud of the sale was consigned by T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho. It was purchased for \$650 by Leonard G. Cope of Terreton, Idaho. Burton also consigned the top selling pen of five Suffolk rams. They were purchased by Bill Smith of Boise, Idaho at \$210 per head.

L. A. Winkle, Filer, Idaho, consigned the top Suffolk ram lambs to the sale. Two head were purchased at \$150 each by Ronald Blickenstaff, Nampa, Idaho.

OREGON RAM SALE

Pendleton, Oregon—August 13, 1956

THE average of \$113.09 on 221 rams sold in Oregon's 30th Annual Ram Sale was 15 percent higher than the 1955 average of \$98 on 250 rams. All breed averages exceeded last year's except for Hampshires and Columbias. However, a fair comparison can not be made in Columbias as the only four head in this year's sale were sifted and sold later, with the transaction included in the total average. Also one sifted pen of five yearling Rambouillets, later sold, was included in the averages.

The high single sale was that of a Rambouillet stud consigned by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm of Mt. Pleasant, Utah. For this ram the Cunningham Sheep Company of Pendleton, Oregon paid \$360.

Suffolks scored in the pen sales when \$410 was paid for each of five yearling rams sent to the sale by Eoff and Son of Salem, Oregon. John Faure of Quincy, Washington was the purchaser. The Cunningham Sheep Company also made nice sales on two pens of five Lincoln - Rambouillets. One brought \$165 each and the other \$160.

A comparison of breed averages with those for last year is shown in the table.

WASHINGTON RAM SALE

August 7-8, 1956, Yakima, Washington

AVERAGE prices dropped considerably from a year ago at the second annual Washington Wool Growers Ram Sale. This year, 181 rams sold at an average price of \$81.28 per head. A year ago, 188 rams averaged \$103.63.

All breed averages were down except for Columbias which nearly doubled their prices from a year ago.

Another bright spot was in ewe selling. Thirty-four ewes averaged \$59.41 this year, compared with the 1955 average of \$51.80 on 50 head. This brought the total sale average on 215 head of

sheep to \$77.83. The average on 238 head last year was \$92.74.

High selling stud ram of the sale was a Hampshire consigned by Kehne Waln of Salem, Oregon and purchased by Keith Jones, Grandview, Washington at \$265.

A pen of five Suffolk range rams, consigned by B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho, were the top-selling rams of the sale. They were purchased by Simon Martinez, Sunnyside, Washington at \$295 each.

T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho, consigned the top Suffolk stud ram. It was purchased by Coffin Sheep Company of Yakima for \$250.

Three Columbia rams consigned by the Washington State College averaged \$105 each to top sell in this breed. Bill Stillwell, Moses Lake, Washington and the Othello, Washington FFA purchased the rams.

The top Southdown ram was consigned by Keith Jones and purchased by Johnson of Othello, for \$90. The Coffin Sheep Company consigned the top Corriedale ram which was purchased for \$85 by Parm Dickson of Okanogan, Washington.

WASHINGTON RAM SALE AVERAGES

Breed	1956	
	Number Sold	Price Per Head
Suffolks	111	\$89.53
Hampshires	56	64.96
Southdowns	1	90.00
Columbias	12	80.21
Corriedales	181	81.28

NEVADA RAM SALE

Ely, Nevada, August 4, 1956

AT Nevada's first ram sale 307 rams went through the ring to make an average of \$76.55.

A Suffolk stud ram consigned by E. E. Vassar of Dixon, California, topped the sale at \$200. It was purchased by CB Land and Cattle Company of Ely. Vassar also topped pen classes with five Suffolks that sold at \$125 each to Salvador Urrutia of Reno.

Suffolks made the highest average at \$106.09. The Hampshires averaged \$69.62; Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds, \$66.56; Columbias, \$59.20 and Rambouillets, \$68.16.

George Swallow was head of the sales committee that conducted this first annual ram sale for the Nevada Wool Growers Association and Tom W. Cook was sale secretary.

INVITATION TO WOOLENWEALTH WEEK

The wool growers and citizens of Yass, New South Wales, Australia have extended to overseas visitors, particularly to visiting wool growers from other countries, a cordial invitation to attend their "Woolenwealth Week" from December 9 to 16 of this year. As the seasons are reversed in Australia, weather in December corresponds to weather in June in the United States.

This show follows immediately after the conclusion of the Melbourne Olympic Games, and overseas visitors who

are going to the games will be most welcome in Yass.

The pastoral district surrounding Yass is claimed to be the area which produces the choicest superfine quality Merino wools in the world.

During the festivities there will be wool exhibitions, conducted tours of famous sheep and cattle properties, street mardi gras, sports carnivals, dances, bowls, tennis, clay pigeon shoot, shearing display, dog trials, school children's display, pioneers' "Back to Yass Day," barbecues, rodeo, speedboat racing, a caravan rally and other attractions.

To All Our Buyers at the National in Ogden

— May We Say —

THANK YOU!

hope to see you again next year

JOHN V. WITHERS

PAISLEY, OREGON

LYLE SARGENT

COALVILLE, UTAH

CHARLES VIVION

RAWLINS, WYOMING

SULLIVAN COMPANY

MEDICINE BOW, WYOMING

BEAL FARMS

CEDAR CITY, UTAH

Fourteenth Annual

CRAIG RAM SALE

CRAIG, COLORADO

Monday, October 1, 1956

Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Sales Pavillion

• 160 LOTS

• 722 TOP RAMS

• ALL YEARLINGS

336 SUFFOLKS

92 HAMPSHIRE

146 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE

80 COLUMBIAS

63 RAMBOUILLETS

5 LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLETS

The best in range ram quality — 57 consignors from 6 states

Earl O. Walter, Auctioneer, Filer, Idaho

Sale Under Management of Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association

FOR CATALOG WRITE CRAIG RAM SALE, CRAIG, COLORADO



Safe Moth-Resistant Treatments Developed

RESearch has developed durable moth-resistant treatments that are used by textile manufacturers and less permanent treatments are available in most dry-cleaning establishments.

The traditional methods of combating moths involve the use of strongly smelling volatile substances like camphor, naphthalene, and paradichlorobenzene, usually sold as mothballs, cakes or flakes. Such agents exert a repellent effect toward moths and moth grubs, but they do not kill unless the concentration of agent in the air approaches saturation. The suspension of mothballs in wardrobes does not kill moths or grubs unless the space is air-tight so that the vapors can build up, approaching saturation.

Various chemical agents have been found more recently that are highly effective against moths and their larvae. Some of these are described in Wool Science Review 4, 3-15 (1949). The aerosol treatments spray a mist containing such agents as n-butyl carbinol thiocyanate (DDT). These agents are highly toxic to moths and grubs. DDT is removed by dry cleaning and is not particularly washfast. Gammexane has a characteristic odor which renders it less suitable for textile use. Another agent, Dieldrin, was described at the International Wool Textile Research Conference in Australia last year. It offers new possibilities, but its possible toxic effects to man have not yet been thoroughly explored.

The Wool Science Review article also states that of all treatments so far proposed the class of chemicals known as Eulans comes closest to the ideal mothproofing treatment. These agents are relatively non-toxic. They are similar chemically to dyes and can be applied to wool similarly to dyes. They become very firmly attached to the fiber so that they withstand dry cleaning and many launderings. One relatively minor difficulty is the tendency of these agents to displace certain dyes so that they are not as washfast. These agents are still somewhat expensive and there is room for research here to find cheaper ways of making them or similar cheaper agents.

At the Western Utilization Research Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Albany, Calif., scientists are engaged in research on chemical modifications of wool, and the properties of these modified wools are being studied thoroughly, including their moth resistance. Some new treatments hold promise of being beneficial not only

for preventing shrinkage of fabrics in laundering but also for imparting resistance to moths.

Great sums have been spent to advertise moth-resistant wools, yet the consumer has shown comparatively little interest. The demand has been so minor that it has failed to encourage manufacturers to apply such treatments. Recently there seems to be a growing consciousness on the part of the consumer that moth-resistant fabrics are desirable. Conceivably, the

interest in mothproofing is being awakened as the result of advertising associated with the new man-made textile fibers. It is only natural that moth-resistance should be featured in advertising these fibers, for which moths have not yet developed an appetite. If the demand for durable mothproofing treatment of wool continues to increase, such treatments are now available and the chances that research will find cheaper and better treatments look good.

Shorn Wool Production Drops

SHORN wool production in 1956 hasn't held its own according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service. In their release of August 2, they set the 1956 production at 231,754,000 pounds. This is one percent less than the 233,370,000 pounds produced in 1955 and five percent less than the 1945-54 average.

This one percent decline resulted from a similar lowering in the number of sheep shorn, as the average fleece weight was the same as last year, 8.54 pounds. The number of sheep shorn is given as 27,125,000 head which is one percent below the 27,327,000 head shorn in 1955.

There was a four percent increase in production in the "Native" or "fleece" wool States, but production in the 13 western sheep States fell two percent. The effect of the severe Texas drought, now in its seventh year, is shown in these figures. Wool production in Texas fell seven percent last year.

In the 13 Western States 18,199,000 head of sheep produced 162,534,000 pounds of wool this year. As stated above, this is two percent below the 166,501,000 pounds shorn in 1955 from 18,656,000 head. The average weight per fleece is 8.93 pounds as against 8.92 pounds last year. Shorn wool production was increased in South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah and Nevada. In all other Western States it was below the previous year's figures.

In the 35 Native States wool production is estimated at 69,220,000 pounds, four percent above the 66,869,000 pounds produced in 1955. The average weight per fleece is 7.75 pounds compared with 7.71 last year. The number of sheep shorn and to be shorn this year was 8,926,000 head, three percent more than the 8,671,000 head shorn in 1955. Only 10 Native sheep States failed to show more wool production than a year ago.

Wool Shorn 1955 and 1956, By States

State and Division	WOOL PRODUCTION			WEIGHT PER FLEECE ¹			NUMBER SHEEP SHORN ²		
	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956	10-Yr. Av. 1945-54	1955	1956
	Thousand Pounds			Pounds			Thousand Head		
Arizona	2,925	3,006	2,933	7.4	7.3	7.2	399	414	409
California	15,848	15,666	15,470 ^a	7.1	7.2	7.3	2,234	2,181	2,125
Colorado	11,468	11,518	11,100	9.0	9.5	9.4	1,274	1,217	1,187
Idaho	10,426	10,384	9,782	10.0	10.5	10.2	1,042	989	959
Montana	16,521	15,553	14,504	9.5	10.3	9.8	1,744	1,510	1,480
Nevada	3,998	4,080	4,126	8.9	9.6	9.8	449	425	421
New Mexico.....	12,000	11,111	10,714	8.9	9.3	9.2	1,353	1,195	1,165
Oregon	6,233	6,723	6,525	8.8	8.8	8.7	712	764	750
South Dakota..	7,687	9,149	9,586	8.6	9.2	9.3	905	995	1,026
Texas	54,942	45,137	41,938 ^a	7.7	8.1	8.1	7,106	5,593	5,184
Utah	12,544	12,610	13,000	9.4	9.7	10.0	1,334	1,300	1,300
Washington ..	3,075	2,802	2,525	9.2	9.2	9.2	335	303	275
Wyoming	20,702	18,762	20,331	10.1	10.6	10.6	2,050	1,770	1,918
Western	178,369	166,501	162,534	8.52	8.92	8.93	20,937	18,656	18,199
Other States..	64,770	66,869	69,220	7.41	7.71	7.75	8,734	8,671	8,926
U. S.	243,139	233,370	231,754	8.21	8.54	8.54	29,671	27,327	27,125

¹For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year.

²Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards.

³Estimates for Texas and California include an allowance for wool to be shorn from sheep and lambs this fall. The allowance for Texas is 5,475,000 pounds, compared with 6,090,000 pounds shorn last fall. The allowance for California is 2,631,000 pounds compared with 2,765,000 pounds last fall.

this month's QUIZ

WHAT TYPE OF IMPROVEMENT OR EXPANSION PROGRAM ARE YOU PLANNING UNDER THE INCENTIVE PAYMENT PROGRAM?

I sold my range sheep in January 1955 and at present I'm running a small flock of registered Suffolks.

I do not plan on expansion at present.

—Earl Hunter
Ririe, Idaho

None at present, as five years of drought have put us a long ways back. If we can hold our present numbers, we will be lucky.

—Roy N. Rocky
Center, Colorado

In May this year we bought for replacements 740 fine-wooled yearling ewes to fill the capacity of our range.

—Sinnott & Gibson
by Oscar Gibson
Show Low, Arizona

We set up all our ewes for breeding replacements on a strictly staple fleece length, taking out all ewes that did not make that length.

We plan to purchase some better rams with as much staple and density as possible. Our incentive payment will help in the purchase of these more desirable rams.

Last year our clip went as original bag at 67.44 cents with bellies and skirts out. Bellies and skirts amounted to 20 percent of the weight and brought 28½ cents.

We hope to improve our clip this coming year by the increase in length.

—Don R. Richardson
Stewarts Point, California

The incentive payment is nothing but a Government dole or relief payment to the wool grower and does not take the place of a ready market for one of the most valuable and essential products. The incentive payment and sale price together on 1955 and '56 wool will just about equal the market price for 1953 and '54 wool. Wool growers—I

am sure I am speaking for the majority—would rather have a ready market at somewhere comparable values to other products that make up our cost of production. Wool has been and always will be more worth \$1 a pound than, say, potatoes at \$1 a hundred.

The only improvement or expansion plan that seems feasible to me now would be to improve the land and livestock we already have with good soil conservation practices, such as fertilizing, leveling and crop rotation, and the best selective breeding for production on all livestock.

Taxes on an acre of land or unit of livestock are the same. Feed for livestock is about the same. But the results from good or poor management of the land and livestock are far apart.

—Lowell Moran, Manager
YU Ranch, Walden, Colorado

It is my plan to put a major part of my incentive payment into ewe lambs.

—Emmett Smith
Omak, Washington

I plan to improve our pastures so we'll be able to pasture more sheep.

—John Wempen, Jr.
Pavillion, Wyoming

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed

DO YOU WANT:



Large attractive sheep?
Open face sheep?
Good herding sheep?
Good lambing sheep?
Heavy shearing sheep?

If the answer is yes—
then you want Columbias

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
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"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

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**MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SPORTSWEAR
LOUNGING ROBES
BED BLANKETS
RANCHWEAR**

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Portland 4, Oregon

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$ 5.00
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	5.50
Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER50
Hultiz & Hill's RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL	4.75
Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.50
Klemme's AN AMERICAN GRAZIER GOES ABROAD	2.50
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	7.00
Newsom's SHEEP DISEASES	7.00
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	6.50
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
Stoddard & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE	3.50
Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS	10.00

For Sale by **NATIONAL WOOL GROWER**

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah



Report: AUGUST LAMB MARKET

Month-End Prices Sag; Dressed Market Drops

ONCE again, that familiar month-end price sag hit the August slaughter lamb market. Prices held fairly firm during most of August but began to weaken as the month ended. Increased marketing and lower dressed lamb prices were factors leading to the late August sag.

Highest price paid on choice and prime slaughter lambs was \$24. This figure was reached early at Denver and at midmonth in Chicago. The month's low for top-quality slaughter lambs was \$20, paid both at Omaha and Ogden. Most of these offerings sold somewhere between \$21 and \$23.

Good and choice slaughter lambs dropped to \$17 at Fort Worth late in August. Lower prices paid at this market may be attributed to the drought. They sold earlier at the August high of \$23 in Denver. Most sales of these slaughter lambs were made near \$20.

The dressed market fell off considerably from a month ago. Choice and prime dressed lamb carcasses in New York sold in a \$46 to \$54 price range, dropping to a \$52 high at month's end.

Good and choice dressed carcasses bulked from \$44 to \$53 in August transactions. This compared with a July high of \$56.

A bright point of August sheep sales was the slaughter ewe market which showed strength throughout the month. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold from \$4.10 (in Ogden early) to \$6.25 (in Denver late). Bulk of these ewes brought near \$5.50.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold from \$3 to \$5.50, the low being paid at Fort Worth and Ogden and the high at Denver.

Prices paid for feeder lambs improved considerably from a month earlier. Good and choice feeder lamb offerings sold in a wide price range of from \$14 to \$20. The low price was paid during most of the month at Fort Worth, and the high was reached as the month ended at Omaha. Most feeder lambs were sold somewhere between \$17 and \$19 at all markets except Fort Worth where the range was \$14 to \$16.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING COLORADO

An estimated 40,000 to 45,000 spring lambs were reported contracted on the western slope of Colorado at \$18.50

straight across in mid-August. Later in the month around 5,000 spring lambs were contracted in the same area at \$19 to \$19.25 straight across, for fall delivery. Around 10,000 lambs also sold at \$18.25 straight across, fall delivery, weighing conditions favorable to the seller.

A few loads closely sorted choice and prime slaughter spring lambs on the

western slope reportedly sold at \$21 to \$21.75 early in August, but prices lacked confirmation.

Western slope feeder lambs sold in small lots at \$19 for near-term delivery.

A string of 1,000 yearling breeding ewes sold early on the western slope at \$25 per head, September delivery.

NEW MEXICO

At least 25,000 to 30,000 New Mexico feeder lambs were contracted early in August at \$17 for fall delivery. Asking prices were later boosted, and as the month ended some operators were refusing \$17.50 bids.

MONTANA

Feeder lambs moved fairly steady in Montana during August. The bulk of good and choice feeder lambs brought \$17 to \$18 for near-term to early fall delivery.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1956	1955
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Seven Months	8,152,000	8,236,000
Week Ended	Aug. 25	Aug. 27
Slaughter at Major Centers	236,264	231,827
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Choice and Prime	\$23.02	\$21.30
Good and Choice	21.30	19.72
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 45-55 pounds	\$46.60	44.50
Choice, 45-55 pounds	46.30	44.50

Federally Inspected Slaughter—July

	1956	1955
Cattle	1,728,000	1,524,000
Calves	610,000	550,000
Hogs	4,199,000	3,428,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,168,000	1,076,000

8th Annual Western Slope

RAM SALE

Monday, September 24

350 CHOICE QUALITY RAMS

All breeds, consigned by leading breeders of Colorado and Utah

Selling at Auction

VALLEY LIVESTOCK AUCTION

Grand Junction, Colorado

Carl Nixon, Manager

NEXT RAM SALE — OCTOBER 22

A limited number of ewe lambs were reported at sharply higher prices with a few sales made at \$20. Breeding ewes sold to a slightly broader demand.

WYOMING

Late in the month, several loads of Wyoming ewe lambs moved at \$19 per hundred weight for western shipment. Earlier, several loads of ewe lambs were sold in the Buffalo area at \$18 to \$18.50, as well as several strings of breeding ewes suitable for one year service at \$7 to \$8. Feeder lambs brought \$18 in the Rock Springs area; \$17.75 in other parts of the State.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Some sales of sorted lambs were reported from western South Dakota at \$18 to \$18.80 for ewe lambs, while most wethers reached \$18, sales largely for September delivery. A few yearling ewes, sold per head basis, were noted at \$20 to \$22.

CALIFORNIA

Direct sales of mostly choice shorn spring slaughter lambs in the Sacramento Valley were mainly at \$20.50. Earlier in August at least three loads of mostly choice around 95-pound

wooled spring slaughter lambs sold direct out of northern California at \$22 delivered in the Bay Area. Several thousand good to mostly choice lambs also sold at \$20.50 to \$21, f.o.b. pasture or feedlot after overnight stand. A few feeder lambs sold at \$17 late in the month out of the northern end of the State.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

A band of mixed fat and feeder spring lambs sold out of Idaho at \$18.50 with a string of 1,000 head feeder lambs at \$17.75. Several hundred head of two-year-old breeding ewes sold at \$24.50 per head.

In the Heber area of Utah, a string of fat lambs sold at \$19.50 straight across with some sales of fat lambs carrying a feeder end at \$18.50 to \$19.

WASHINGTON

Seven loads of Washington slaughter spring lambs sold at midmonth for \$20.50, delivered railhead; one load at \$20.75, seller paying around 50 cents freight delivery. A band of 900 lambs and several truck lots sold at \$19, delivered to plant basis.

A band of 1,000 head of blackfaced feeder lambs brought \$17 f.o.b. railhead.

The National Lamb Market is based on DENVER

so why not keep the lamb market strong by shipping to be sold for your account to . . .

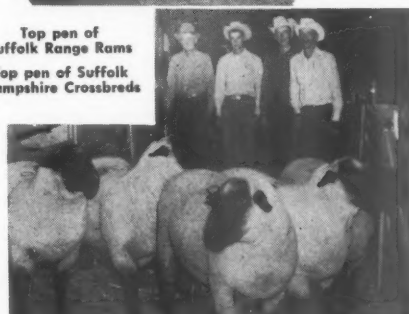


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Top pen of
Suffolk Range Rams
Top pen of Suffolk
Hampshire Crossbreds



TOPS AGAIN AT THE NATIONAL!

Again in 1956 we sold the top pen of Suffolk range rams and the top Suffolk-Hampshire crossbred pen. This is the third year we've topped the Suffolk-Hampshire selling at the National Ram Sale. Our record speaks for itself.

To our buyers at the National we say—
THANK YOU! They were:

NICK CHOURNOS

Tremonton, Utah

SMITH BROTHERS SHEEP CO.

Elko, Nevada

EMORY C. SMITH

Salt Lake City, Utah

PEERY LAND & LIVESTOCK CO.

Roy, Utah

SMITH LAMB PRODUCERS

Salt Lake City, Utah

BRUCE PETERSEN

Hyrum, Utah

ETCHEVERRY SHEEP CO.

Cokeville, Wyoming

DESERET LIVESTOCK CO.

Salt Lake City, Utah

See our big, rugged rams at Craig on October 1, and at Spanish Fork on October 11.

Suffolks — Suffolk-Hampshires — Hampshires
OLSEN BROTHERS
Spanish Fork, Utah



Mrs. Benzel Heads Colorado Women

MRS. Alex Benzel of Glenwood Springs was elected president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary for the coming year. Mrs. Benzel has been an active auxiliary member for several years, and was district contest director for two years. Her husband is a sheepman in that locality. Mrs. Benzel is quite active in civic circles in her community and is an ardent golfer.

Mrs. Herb Jolley of New Castle was elected secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Mike Young, Norwood, first vice president; Mrs. Nick Theos, Meeker, second vice president; and Mrs. Frank McKibben, Jr. of Grand Junction, historian. Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer of Durango was reappointed State contest director, and Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver was appointed State publicity chairman.

Mrs. Benzel held a business meeting on the morning of July 26 with the new officers, the immediate past president, Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn of Fruita, Colorado, and other officers to discuss plans for the remainder of this year's sewing contest and State finals which will be held in Grand Junction, Colorado on December 8.

"All girls between 14 and 22 years of age are urged to get their entry blanks right away at any county agent's office, piecegoods store, school or F. W. Woolworth Store in your home town," said Mrs. Benzel. "More prizes at a district level are being offered than ever before in the contest which we hope will be an incentive for more girls to enter than ever before."

—Mrs. Mike Hayes

Many Colorado Socials

HIGHLIGHT of the opening day of our 16th annual convention, held in conjunction with the Colorado Asso-

ciation's 29th annual gathering in Steamboat Springs July 24-26, was the tea for all visiting ladies at the Perry Mansfield's Dancing School three miles north of Steamboat Springs. Mrs. Nick Mahleres, president of the Rio Blanco Auxiliary in Meeker, was hostess of the occasion on the beautiful grounds of the school. Sheet cakes topped with various colored lambs were served with fruit punch. Mrs. Ruth Greffenius, teacher in the Hayden Schools, whose husband is in the Forest Service, delighted the crowd with a review of Patrick Dennis' popular seller "Auntie Mame."

Earlier in the day Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, State President, had entertained her officers of the past two years at a breakfast at the Harbour Hotel, and presented each of them with a jeweled compact in appreciation of their co-operation in auxiliary work.

Wednesday started with a breakfast attended by approximately 35 workers in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Discussions were led by Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer, State Contest Director, and district chairmen of the State. Mary North, Sewing Consultant of The Wool Bureau, New York City, discussed the plans for the present and coming year with members.



Officers of the Colorado Auxiliary are, front row, left to right, Mrs. Alex Benzel, the new president from Glenwood Springs; Mary North, sewing contest consultant, Wool Bureau, New York; Mrs. Mike Young, first vice president, Norwood; and Mrs. Herb Jolley, Jr., secretary-treasurer, New Castle. Back row, left to right, Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, immediate past president, Fruita; Mrs. Raymond Farmer, State contest director, Durango; Mrs. Mike Hayes, publicity chairman, Denver.

Luncheon for all conventionites was held in the Rose Room. Guests were welcomed by Mrs. Nick Mahleres and other Rio Blanco Auxiliary members, and Mrs. Andrew McDermott, Convention Chairman, of Steamboat Springs. Invocation was given by Mrs. Ruth McKibben of Grand Junction. The Dorothy Shop of Steamboat Springs presented a style show during luncheon entitled "Half Past Summertime."

Dorothy Wither, owner of the shop, was commentator of the style review, and Marguerite Seep provided the organ music. Sport clothes and sweaters were the feature of the style review with emphasis on the miracles of wool in the wardrobe. Dress-down-or-up styles were predominant, and dyed-to-match jewelry for Jantzen's was of particular interest to the luncheon guests. A special hat skit, "My Best Girl Friend," added humor to the affair. It had been planned especially for the convention by the ladies of Steamboat Springs.

Members of the auxiliary also modeled garments they made themselves to encourage home-sewing. Members who modeled were Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn who had made a plum colored nubby wool street dress, using pink accessories; Mrs. Bert Rosenlund wore an afternoon wool print of royal blue and black; Mrs. Robert Ingersoll wore a sheath wool sheer print and striped frock featuring the low waistline; Mrs. Nick Theos had made a sheath type dress of unusual oriental motif in reds and blues; Mrs. Mike Young had selected delicate sheer pink wool for an attractive afternoon or cocktail dress, which she wore with black accessories. Mrs. Raymond Farmer showed a black jersey afternoon full skirted dress which she had studded with 900 brilliants, and she also modeled TV pajamas with red jersey pants, and black three-quarter length jacket buttoned down the front with red frogs. Mrs. Mike Hayes modeled a nightgown and bedroom suit called "Buttons and Bows," which she made and has used since 1945, proving that wool is lasting. Mrs. Perry Christensen modeled the only hand-knit

garment shown, which was a beautiful white bulky shrug type sweater.

The prize-winning dress was made and modeled by Mrs. Harold Wardell of Rangeley, Colorado. This was a beautiful sheer wool sheath, white background with lime and coral design showing an open back shoulder effect. First prize was a woolen blanket awarded by the auxiliary, and all other prizes were one-pound cans of "Wool-ite."

—Mrs. Mike Hayes

September's Lamb Dish of the Month

DEVILED-Lamburgers-in-a-Bun! Who wouldn't go for these savory patties of ground lamb, seasoned just right, browned richly on both sides, and popped into a hot butter-toasted bun, to be embellished with relishes and sauces charted by what's on hand or in mind.

A do-it-yourself by way of assembly as well as preparation and serving-up, a Lamburger Buffet Party is the teenagers' delight, and many a not-so-tolerant parent finds himself drawn to the scene of activity when the tantalizing fragrance of these cooking burgers reaches his retreat!

You may like to clip this and post it on the kitchen bulletin board for your teen-age daughter or son!

ORDER LIST FOR LAMBURGER PARTY

lean ground lamb	prepared mustard
round picnic buns	large sweet onions
dill pickles	lettuce
pickle relish	American cheese



Deviled-Lamburgers-in-a-Bun

Step right up and help yourself to good eating.

catsup
milk, beverage or beverage makings

HOW-TO-DOS

1. **Lamb Patties:** For each pound of lean ground lamb, add ½ teaspoon salt, dash of paprika, ¼ teaspoon dry mustard or of powdered thyme, 1 tablespoon very finely chopped onion, ¼ cup milk. Mix together and divide in 4 portions. Shape each into a ball, then flatten out to ½ inch or less thickness, depending upon size wanted. You'll have 4 good-sized patties for each pound of ground lamb. Place patties between squares of waxed paper and keep in refrigerator until ready to use.

2. **Buns:** Split buns nearly through, if not already split. Spread with softened butter. Place in sack, plastic bag, or covered pan to keep from drying out.

3. **Partners:** Prepare "trimmings"—peel onions, slice very thin; slice cheese; slice dill pickles. Cover with waxed paper, foil, or film to keep from drying. Place in refrigerator. Prepare lettuce for refrigerator crisper pan by washing, separating leaves, drying gently with a towel.

COOK'S HOW-TOS

1. **The Lamburgers:** Heat the griddle to desired temperature. Melt a little butter on it. Place Lamburgers on griddle and cook them until nicely browned on one side, then turn and brown on the other side. It will take about 3 minutes to a side unless Lamburgers are quite thick. They may be flattened out a bit using the pancake turner, if too small to cover the bun half. Do this before turning.

YOU NAME IT!

Want to set your crowd talking? Do try this version of Lamburgers-in-a-Bun. For want of a better name we'll call them

LONG JOHN LAMBURGERS

Choose long buns instead of the round picnic buns—frankfurter buns or the Vienna type which are wider and longer. Crusty French rolls may be used but they are harder to eat. Shape the Lamburger mixture into thin patties molded to fit the shape of the bun.

(From the kitchens of the American Sheep Producers Council).

Sewing Contest Winners Tour Europe

FAMED SIGHTS of Europe's historic cities are highlights of European tour by "Make It Yourself With Wool" champions, Merry Jo Stewart, 16, of Ault, Colorado, and Kay Rohrig, 19, of Mitchell, Nebraska. The young women, who won all-expense-trip abroad in 1955 contest, are seen on gondola trip down the Grand Canal in Venice.



Around the Range Country



Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending August 20, 1956.

PASTURES

Rain is now needed for nonirrigated ranges and pastures in most Pacific Coast regions. Some improvement was noted in their condition in Arizona, Colorado, and southeastern Wyoming following showers. Over most of New Mexico the rains were too spotted to be of general value. Although most sections of Utah and Nevada are quite dry, summer ranges in northwestern Nevada are in generally good condition for this time of the year. Showers in the northern Great Plains have furnished mostly adequate moisture, with improvement in the pasture condition now reported in many localities, but over most of the southern Plains pastures are short and some are damaged so badly rains would be of little benefit. The droughty conditions continue to force heavy marketing of livestock in Texas. Ample moisture in the Great Lakes region and Ohio Valley has resulted in good to excellent pastures, but the dry weather in the Northeast has caused deterioration of much grazing land. In the South, showers were too widely scattered to be of much help to pastures and many are declining from the heat and dryness, but rains and cooler weather were beneficial in parts of Florida.

ARIZONA

Temperatures below normal most of week. Showers in mountains of central and east Tuesday through Friday. Showers Friday heavy in some agricultural areas in Maricopa County. Ranges improving in some areas, but rains have been spotty. Cattle improving, but supplementary feeding continues in many areas.

Show Low, Navajo County
August 15, 1956

It was dry through July but good rains early in August have improved conditions. At that, summer range conditions are only half as good as last year. Only ewes are on the range now breeding for November and December lambing.

We bought 1956 ewe lambs in May at \$19.50 delivered. Our wool was consigned in March and the fine portion sold, but no statement has been received to date.

—Sinnott & Gibson
by Oscar Gibson

CALIFORNIA

Except scattered thunderstorms in northern mountains on 19th and southeastern desert areas on 13th, no measurable rain. Temperatures near to below normal over State. Moderate temperatures generally favored crops and farm activities.

Stewarts Point, Sonoma County
August 14, 1956

Fat lambs have sold in this area at 19 and 20 cents, with feeders down as low as 12 cents. Around 20 cents has been paid for fine-wooled ewe lambs and up to \$24 for crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs. All of our lambs will come off the range as feeders.

Feed conditions have been average, much drier than a year ago.

—Don R. Richardson

McFarland, Kern County
August 18, 1956

I have no summer range and feed conditions on pastures are poor. Pastures on which my sheep have fed for the past 20 years have been plowed under and gone into the soil bank program. So I have a feed shortage.

My lambs were sold in March in fair condition. The average price for fat lambs was 19 cents; for feeders, 17 cents.

—J. A. Raymond

COLORADO

Much shower activity over State past week, which averaged near normal. Heavy showers at some points. Temperatures above normal in east, slightly below west. Spring grains ripening in San Luis Valley harvesting on higher elevations in west, harvested elsewhere. Corn doing well, mostly in ear stage. Pastures improved since rains.

Center, Saguache County
August 14, 1956

We need rain. Five years of drought is a long time. Our sheep are pastured at the farm. Feed is a little drier even than last year.

—Roy N. Rockey

Walden, Jackson County
August 18, 1956

We have plenty of problems. All production costs are too high and labor is getting out of control, mostly due to high wages paid by all competing industries.

Our summer range has been excellent, better than a year ago. North Park has the best and most uniform production of any place. There never has been any drought here, nor floods, cyclones or blizzards.

As usual a good percentage of our lambs will go direct to packers as fat lambs.

There have been no recent transactions in wool in this section. The best price paid for a 1956 clip was 46½ cents. This was paid for a Columbia clip of mixed grades, half, three-eighths and quarter blood. It was estimated to shrink about 43 percent.

—R. B. Rogerson

IDAHO

Temperatures well above normal most of State. Majority of stations reported showers, most in north and east. Very good harvest weather, except for short delays by showers. Cutting second hay crop in east and grain harvest continues between showers.

Ririe, Jefferson County
August 10, 1956

Feed conditions have been fair this summer, although a little drier than in 1955. I think that lambs are coming off the range in fair condition, although I do not have a range flock now.

—Earl Hunter

Wendell, Gooding County
August 21, 1956

I visited a range band in the mountains recently which was having considerable trouble with bears killing sheep.

I run a farm flock of registered Suffolks.

Conditions have been very hot and dry here for quite a while.

Feeder lambs have sold at 17 cents for September delivery. Some small crossbred yearling ewes brought \$22 and some others sold at \$24. A band of two-year-old crossbred ewes have been offered for sale at \$25.50.

—Reed Hulet

MONTANA

Warm first half of week, then much cooler, particularly in eastern third. A few moderate to heavy thundershowers in south-east and west, little precipitation elsewhere. Soil moisture on summer fallow generally short. Weather favorable for harvest activity. Over one-third of grain harvest completed, with harvest delayed in west due to cool weather. About three-fourths of clover-timothy and wild hay, and one-half of second cutting of alfalfa harvested.

Havre, Hill County

August 15, 1956

Feed has been short on the summer range. Last year we had green feed and lots of it. We are not in a drought area and I don't see where the program would help much.

The big problem lies in too high operating costs. Expenses—gas, repairs, taxes and leases—have stayed high while wool and lambs have gone down in price.

This year's lambs will be in about average condition when they come off the range. I think the price will be \$17 to \$18 on feeders. The 1956 wool clip has been sold for some time now, most of it at around 45 cents.

—W. W. Thackeray

Bigtimber, Sweet Grass County

August 18, 1956

Range feed conditions were good last spring, but grasshoppers have taken all the grass. Spraying to control or eradicate "hoppers" should have been a Government project and should be a "must" for next year. Most small operators cannot afford to do it on their own.

Our range, as a result of the grasshoppers, is very poor. Our lambs will be about 10 pounds lighter. There's been no recent contracting, but earlier 17 cents was the price on feeders.

—H. B. Tetlie

NEVADA

Scattered afternoon and evening thundershowers 13th and 14th. Precipitation very light. Generally fair and warm after 14th. Warm dry weather favorable for most farm activities. Northwest summer ranges in good condition for time of year. In Elko County most of tame hay cut.

Winnemucca, Humboldt County

July 20, 1956

We received the incentive payment on

our 1955 wool clip about a week ago for which I am thankful. It gives us encouragement to continue with the sheep business. We had a good lambing. The feed was plentiful but it is now very dry. I have about 3,000 white-faced mixed lambs for sale, but so far I have not been contacted by any buyers.

The coyotes and predatory animals are getting much worse here, especially the bobcats. I think some new regulations should be made with the Government trappers because of the increased appropriations given them.

I enjoy the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine and wish for its continued success.

—Peter Etchart

REX Wheat Germ Oil

Settle Ewes Promptly

More—Earlier Lambs

Less Dead Lambs

Guaranteed or money back

Write for
Bulletin No. 7

VIOBIN

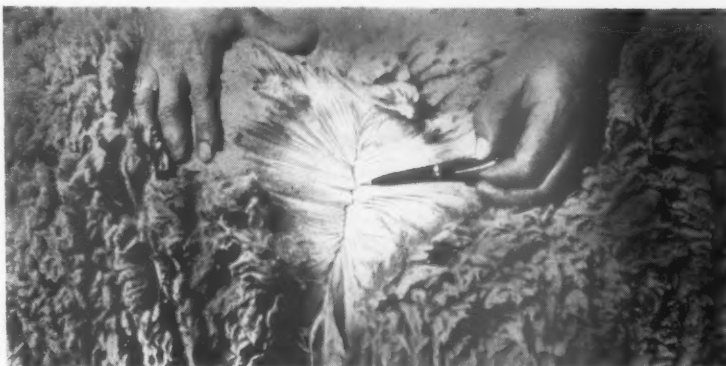
MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

Prevents and cures
"stiff lamb disease"

WILLIAMS & TAVENNER

Pencil in photo shows length of fleece on a Williams & Tavenner Rambouillet. This extra length gives more fleece weight, increased value per pound, less shrinkage.

Rambouillet



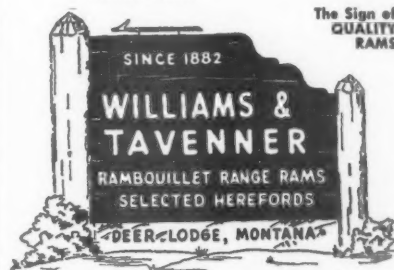
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS BONUS TO WOOL GROWERS!

The incentive payments under the National Wool Act make INCREASED staple length more important than ever before. The longer the staple, the faster the bags are filled. The higher the quality, the higher the selling price. The higher the selling price, the higher the bonus will be.

This is proof that using ordinary rams and old worn-out bucks is poor business. Now, more and more Williams & Tavenner Rambouillets will be used—rams that can increase the average fleece weight of their offspring over that of their mothers—rams that will give you QUALITY replacements from your own flocks—lambs that grade out better, with higher carcass yield.

YOU ARE INVITED to visit the Williams & Tavenner Ranch, five miles north of Deer Lodge, Montana, and MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS. Or, call 011J 1, Deer Lodge.

Remember the millions of dollars in bonus. How much of it did you get? If you want to increase your share, NOW is the time to get Williams & Tavenner Rambouillets!



"Continuous Improvement From 60 Years of
Rambouillet Breeding"

SEND FOR IMMEDIATE INFORMATION

WILLIAMS & TAVENNER RANCH
Deer Lodge 8, Montana

Please send information about your present selections of Rambouillet () Yearlings, () Two-Year Olds. We have approximately _____ sheep.

Name _____
Address _____

September, 1956

NEW MEXICO

Slight generally cooling during period. Shower distribution quite widespread, with all reporting stations having measurable precipitation; amounts variable, ranging from less than 1/10 inch in southeast to almost three inches in northeast.

OREGON

Temperatures much above average in most parts, but slightly below in northwest. Only significant precipitation fell in northeast, part of which was hail which locally damaged some grain. Irrigated hay and pastures doing well, but forest and range dry.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hot and humid early in week followed by very cool temperatures over weekend. Violent windstorm damaged Miller Airport Friday. Topsoil moisture adequate, except in southeast corner and western third.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Buffalo, Harding County
August 22, 1956

Feed conditions on the summer range were not too bad this year after the first of June. We were in a lucky spot this year, and our dams didn't go dry.

Being in a drought area, we are supposed to get some hay, but none has shown up yet.

We had a storm here on the eleventh that filled up some dams in less than an hour. There was a lot of rain and hail, but the storm didn't cover over a four-mile radius.

I am sure that our lambs will come off the range in better condition this year than last. Not too many lamb contracts have been made here. Some have been made at 17 to 18 cents. I sold my fine-wooled ewe lambs at 18 cents. Fat lambs have brought \$18.80 in the sales ring. Feeder lambs brought \$18.30 to \$18.40 at sales ring.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$21.

My wool was sold in April at 52 cents net. It is fine wool.

The hail here greatly damaged our wild hay crop, and we will harvest very little.

—Lawrence Oliver

Newell, Butte County
August 20, 1956

There is much more water here than a year ago, and we have plenty of grass. Feed conditions on the summer range this year have been fair to good.

Our lambs will come off the range this year in very good condition. Some lamb contracts have been made here at 17½ cents. Fat lambs have contracted at 18 to 19 cents, and mixed lots of lambs have brought from 17 to 17½ cents.

Some yearling ewes have sold here at \$20 and some two-year-olds at \$21.

—Rudolph Persche

Ludlow, Harding County
August 12, 1956

We haven't had a better season for livestock in years; it's 75 percent better than last year. The range is just a carpet of new green feed. We've had 8½ inches of rain since July 1.

—Clarence E. Olsen

TEXAS

Cool front following 100° maxima, broke heat wave in much of State and triggered scattered showers which were far short of needs. Heat and dryness hurt north Texas cotton and dryland sorghum and cotton in northwest. Dryland feed crops already harvested or too far along to be helped by rain. Many farmers preparing land to seed small grains if moisture comes. Corn and grain sorghum harvests about over in south and central.

UTAH

Severe drought continues in most of southern half. Precipitation limited to scattered afternoon and evening thundershowers. Temperatures averaged near normal. Crops in south suffering from shortage of irrigation water; reservoirs lowest in years; creeks practically dry.

(Continued on page 48.)

Preferred By Sheep Ranchers And Wool Buyers...

Kemp's

LANOLIN BASE
EMULSION

BRANDING LIQUID

You get 2-way profit insurance when you brand your sheep with KEMP'S, the original and best-selling lanolin-based scourable branding liquid.

STAYS ON...

Insures against sheep losses! KEMP'S stays clearly visible for at least a year . . . withstands rain, snow, sun, sheep dip, dust or harsh treatment. Easy to apply in any temperature. Range-proved orange, red, black, green, blue or yellow colors are easy to see.

SCOURS OUT...

Insures top prices for your wool at the mills! KEMP'S scours out easily; assures clean wool that automatically brings more money. And KEMP'S costs less to use, because it brands more sheep per gallon. At your favorite dealer; get KEMP'S Branding Liquid.



- Won't cake in can
- 6 Distinct Colors
- Brands sheep wet or dry
- Won't mat or harm fibers or hide
- Lanolin Base (recommended by U.S.D.A.)

Manufactured By

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc. 1909 Clifton Ave.,
Chicago 14, Illinois

Fleeces Become Coarser As Rams Grow Older

by LOWELL O. WILSON
United States Department of
Agriculture¹

IT is estimated that over 90 percent of all rams purchased for use in range and farm flocks in the West are yearlings. At this age the grade of wool each ram will produce at maturity can be predicted with moderate accuracy.

Growers aim to produce the grade of wool on their sheep which they think is most favorable for the total economy of their operations. The experienced grower knows that the wool becomes coarser from the first to more mature subsequent fleeces in rams.

A study was made at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory to obtain quantitative estimates of the amount of this change. Such information is needed to make effective selections of rams for use in breeding and particularly for comparing rams of different ages.

Fineness or diameter of fiber is the major physical characteristic used in determining the spinning count or grade of grease wool. Fineness of fiber and fiber length are the two major factors in determining the value of scoured wool.

Visual Grading

In commercial grading the fineness of wool is estimated by visual judgment of the wool grader and this method is accurate enough for practical purposes. However, there are more accurate measurements of fineness which can be used, particularly in research work. One of these is the cross-section Rapid Comparator Method. This method consists of projecting the images of the fibers, magnified 500 times, on a screen and comparing the unknown fiber cross-section images with known standard images. It is the method by which fiber-diameter determinations are routinely made on all rams at this Station each year.

The cross-section information from wool samples taken from all rams of the Rambouillet, Targhee and Columbia breeds born between 1946 and 1953 and maintained for two or more years in

the Station flocks were included in this study. The rams were maintained under typical Intermountain range conditions on sagebrush-grass range. The grazing periods were rotated to conform with good range management practices. During the winter the yearling and older rams were fed only alfalfa hay and the ram lambs were fed approximately one-half pound of oats per head per day in addition to alfalfa hay.

To Measure Diameter

In table 1 the micron (approximately 1/25,000 inch), a unit of length used in measuring the width or diameter of wool fibers, has been extended to its equivalents in spinning counts on the basis of the proposed ASTM* Standards for grease wool. Although there is not general agreement concerning the spinning count composition of "Blood" grades, one method is to classify 64's and finer as Fine, 60's and 62's as One-half Blood, 56's and 58's as Three-eighths Blood and 50's and 54's as One-quarter Blood.

Listed in table 2 are the average fiber diameters in microns of the first and later fleeces produced from rams of the three breeds. Of the 554 two-year-old Rambouillet rams considered in this study, 478 or 86.3 percent produced coarser fleeces on the basis of micron diameter than they produced as yearlings. The average change for all rams in the group was .9 microns. Of the 279 two-year-old Targhee rams considered, 262 or 93.9 percent produced coarser fleeces than they produced as yearlings. The average change for all rams in the group was 2.0 microns.

Coarser Fleeces

Following the same pattern but in greater magnitude, 193 out of 200 or 96.5 percent of the fleeces from the two-year-old Columbia rams were coarser than the yearling fleeces from the same rams. The average change in this group was 2.4 microns. Fleeces produced in the third year were coarser on the average by .2, .9 and 1.1 microns, than fleeces produced by the same Rambouillet, Targhee and Columbia rams, respectively, in their second year. There were 43 Rambouillet and 21 Targhee rams maintained in the flock long enough to produce the fourth fleece

which became coarser on the average than the third fleece from the same rams by .1 and .3 microns, respectively. Statistical tests between age groups within each breed indicated that differences of this size would be extremely unlikely to occur by chance alone.

The tendency for ram fleeces at Dubois to become coarser with age appears to be more pronounced in the coarser woolled breeds. The percentage of rams which had coarser fleeces at two years than at one year of age, increased from Rambouillets to Targhees to Columbias in the same order as the change in average fineness. Likewise, the increase in average diameter from one to two years expressed as a percentage of the yearling average diameter was 4.2, 8.8 and 9.3 percent for the three breeds in the same order.

Select in Age Groups

In selecting rams for breeding it is important to select as much as possible within age groups so that any age changes in fineness will not be misleading. Where it is necessary to select among rams of different ages it is essential to take any possible age changes into account as much as possible. The above data indicate that fleeces from Columbia and Targhee rams kept under conditions at Dubois become about one to two spinning counts coarser with each year in age up to two or three years. Fleeces from Rambouillet rams become about one spinning count coarser from one to two years of age with slight changes in older groups.

TABLE 1.
Proposed Standards for Grease Wool*

Range in Microns		Spinning Count
Min.	Max.	
19.2	20.5	70's
20.6	22.0	64's
22.1	23.4	62's
23.5	24.9	60's
25.0	26.4	58's
26.5	27.8	56's
27.9	29.3	54's
29.4	30.9	50's

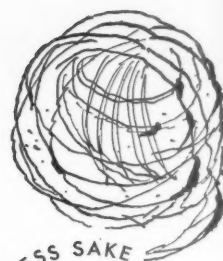
*Table 1, page 556 of ASTM Standards for Textile Materials, January, 1956.

TABLE 2.
Average Fiber Diameter in Microns

No. of rams	Years of 1st fleeces included	1st fleece	2nd fleece	3rd fleece	4th fleece
Rambouillet					
554	1947-1954	21.3	22.1		
212	1947-1953	21.2	22.3	22.5	
43	1947-1952	21.2	22.4	22.3	22.9
Targhee					
279	1947-1954	23.1	25.1		
92	1947-1953	23.1	25.1	26.0	
21	1947-1952	22.8	24.9	25.7	26.0
Columbia					
200	1947-1954	25.9	28.3		
56	1947-1953	25.7	28.4	29.5	

*American Society for Testing Materials.

¹U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Dubois, Idaho, in cooperation with the University of Idaho.



Mrs. Benzel Heads Colorado Women

MRS. Alex Benzel of Glenwood Springs was elected president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary for the coming year. Mrs. Benzel has been an active auxiliary member for several years, and was district contest director for two years. Her husband is a sheepman in that locality. Mrs. Benzel is quite active in civic circles in her community and is an ardent golfer.

Mrs. Herb Jolley of New Castle was elected secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Mike Young, Norwood, first vice president; Mrs. Nick Theos, Meeker, second vice president; and Mrs. Frank McKibben, Jr. of Grand Junction, historian. Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer of Durango was reappointed State contest director, and Mrs. Mike Hayes of Denver was appointed State publicity chairman.

Mrs. Benzel held a business meeting on the morning of July 26 with the new officers, the immediate past president, Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn of Fruita, Colorado, and other officers to discuss plans for the remainder of this year's sewing contest and State finals which will be held in Grand Junction, Colorado on December 8.

"All girls between 14 and 22 years of age are urged to get their entry blanks right away at any county agent's office, piecegoods store, school or F. W. Woolworth Store in your home town," said Mrs. Benzel. "More prizes at a district level are being offered than ever before in the contest which we hope will be an incentive for more girls to enter than ever before."

—Mrs. Mike Hayes

Many Colorado Socials

HIGHLIGHT of the opening day of our 16th annual convention, held in conjunction with the Colorado Asso-

ciation's 29th annual gathering in Steamboat Springs July 24-26, was the tea for all visiting ladies at the Perry Mansfield's Dancing School three miles north of Steamboat Springs. Mrs. Nick Mahleres, president of the Rio Blanco Auxiliary in Meeker, was hostess of the occasion on the beautiful grounds of the school. Sheet cakes topped with various colored lambs were served with fruit punch. Mrs. Ruth Greffenius, teacher in the Hayden Schools, whose husband is in the Forest Service, delighted the crowd with a review of Patrick Dennis' popular seller "Auntie Mame."

Earlier in the day Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, State President, had entertained her officers of the past two years at a breakfast at the Harbour Hotel, and presented each of them with a jeweled compact in appreciation of their cooperation in auxiliary work.

Wednesday started with a breakfast attended by approximately 35 workers in the "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest. Discussions were led by Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer, State Contest Director, and district chairmen of the State. Mary North, Sewing Consultant of The Wool Bureau, New York City, discussed the plans for the present and coming year with members.



Officers of the Colorado Auxiliary are, front row, left to right, Mrs. Alex Benzel, the new president from Glenwood Springs; Mary North, sewing contest consultant, Wool Bureau, New York; Mrs. Mike Young, first vice president, Norwood; and Mrs. Herb Jolley, Jr., secretary-treasurer, New Castle. Back row, left to right, Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, immediate past president, Fruita; Mrs. Raymond Farmer, State contest director, Durango; Mrs. Mike Hayes, publicity chairman, Denver.

Luncheon for all conventionites was held in the Rose Room. Guests were welcomed by Mrs. Nick Mahleres and other Rio Blanco Auxiliary members, and Mrs. Andrew McDermott, Convention Chairman, of Steamboat Springs. Invocation was given by Mrs. Ruth McKibben of Grand Junction. The Dorothy Shop of Steamboat Springs presented a style show during luncheon entitled "Half Past Summertime."

Dorothy Wither, owner of the shop, was commentator of the style review, and Marguerite Seep provided the organ music. Sport clothes and sweaters were the feature of the style review with emphasis on the miracles of wool in the wardrobe. Dress-down-or-up styles were predominant, and dyed-to-match jewelry for Jantzen's was of particular interest to the luncheon guests. A special hat skit, "My Best Girl Friend," added humor to the affair. It had been planned especially for the convention by the ladies of Steamboat Springs.

Members of the auxiliary also modeled garments they made themselves to encourage home-sewing. Members who modeled were Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn who had made a plum colored nubby wool street dress, using pink accessories; Mrs. Bert Rosenlund wore an afternoon wool print of royal blue and black; Mrs. Robert Ingersoll wore a sheath wool sheer print and striped frock featuring the low waistline; Mrs. Nick Theos had made a sheath type dress of unusual oriental motif in reds and blues; Mrs. Mike Young had selected delicate sheer pink wool for an attractive afternoon or cocktail dress, which she wore with black accessories. Mrs. Raymond Farmer showed a black jersey afternoon full skirted dress which she had studded with 900 brilliants, and she also modeled TV pajamas with red jersey pants, and black three-quarter length jacket buttoned down the front with red frogs. Mrs. Mike Hayes modeled a nightgown and bedroom suit called "Buttons and Bows," which she made and has used since 1945, proving that wool is lasting. Mrs. Perry Christensen modeled the only hand-knit

garment shown, which was a beautiful white bulky shrug type sweater.

The prize-winning dress was made and modeled by Mrs. Harold Wardell of Rangeley, Colorado. This was a beautiful sheer wool sheath, white background with lime and coral design showing an open back shoulder effect. First prize was a woolen blanket awarded by the auxiliary, and all other prizes were one-pound cans of "Wool-ite."

—Mrs. Mike Hayes

September's Lamb Dish of the Month

DEVILED-Lamburgers-in-a-Bun! Who wouldn't go for these savory patties of ground lamb, seasoned just right, browned richly on both sides, and popped into a hot butter-toasted bun, to be embellished with relishes and sauces charted by what's on hand or in mind.

A do-it-yourself by way of assembly as well as preparation and serving-up, a Lamburger Buffet Party is the teenagers' delight, and many a not-so-tolerant parent finds himself drawn to the scene of activity when the tantalizing fragrance of these cooking burgers reaches his retreat!

You may like to clip this and post it on the kitchen bulletin board for your teen-age daughter or son!

ORDER LIST FOR LAMBURGER PARTY

lean ground lamb	prepared mustard
round picnic buns	large sweet onions
dill pickles	lettuce
pickle relish	American cheese



Deviled-Lamburgers-in-a-Bun

Step right up and help yourself to good eating.

September, 1956

butter
milk, beverage or beverage makings

HOW-TO-DOS

1. Lamb Patties: For each pound of lean ground lamb, add ½ teaspoon salt, dash of paprika, ¼ teaspoon dry mustard or of powdered thyme, 1 tablespoon very finely chopped onion, ¼ cup milk. Mix together and divide in 4 portions. Shape each into a ball, then flatten out to ½ inch or less thickness, depending upon size wanted. You'll have 4 good-sized patties for each pound of ground lamb. Place patties between squares of waxed paper and keep in refrigerator until ready to use.

2. Buns: Split buns nearly through, if not already split. Spread with softened butter. Place in sack, plastic bag, or covered pan to keep from drying out.

3. Partners: Prepare "trimmings"—peel onions, slice very thin; slice cheese; slice dill pickles. Cover with waxed paper, foil, or film to keep from drying. Place in refrigerator. Prepare lettuce for refrigerator crisper pan by washing, separating leaves, drying gently with a towel.

COOK'S HOW-TOS

1. The Lamburgers: Heat the griddle to desired temperature. Melt a little butter on it. Place Lamburgers on griddle and cook them until nicely browned on one side, then turn and brown on the other side. It will take about 3 minutes to a side unless Lamburgers are quite thick. They may be flattened out a bit using the pancake turner, if too small to cover the bun half. Do this before turning.

YOU NAME IT!

Want to set your crowd talking? Do try this version of Lamburgers-in-a-Bun. For want of a better name we'll call them

LONG JOHN LAMBURGERS

Choose long buns instead of the round picnic buns—frankfurter buns or the Vienna type which are wider and longer. Crusty French rolls may be used but they are harder to eat. Shape the Lamburger mixture into thin patties molded to fit the shape of the bun.

(From the kitchens of the American Sheep Producers Council).

Sewing Contest Winners Tour Europe

FAMED SIGHTS of Europe's historic cities are highlights of European tour by "Make It Yourself With Wool" champions, Merry Jo Stewart, 16, of Ault, Colorado, and Kay Rohrig, 19, of Mitchell, Nebraska. The young women, who won all-expense-trip abroad in 1955 contest, are seen on gondola trip down the Grand Canal in Venice.



Around the Range Country



Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending August 20, 1956.

PASTURES

Rain is now needed for nonirrigated ranges and pastures in most Pacific Coast regions. Some improvement was noted in their condition in Arizona, Colorado, and southeastern Wyoming following showers. Over most of New Mexico the rains were too spotted to be of general value. Although most sections of Utah and Nevada are quite dry, summer ranges in northwestern Nevada are in generally good condition for this time of the year. Showers in the northern Great Plains have furnished mostly adequate moisture, with improvement in the pasture condition now reported in many localities, but over most of the southern Plains pastures are short and some are damaged so badly rains would be of little benefit. The droughty conditions continue to force heavy marketing of livestock in Texas. Ample moisture in the Great Lakes region and Ohio Valley has resulted in good to excellent pastures, but the dry weather in the Northeast has caused deterioration of much grazing land. In the South, showers were too widely scattered to be of much help to pastures and many are declining from the heat and dryness, but rains and cooler weather were beneficial in parts of Florida.

ARIZONA

Temperatures below normal most of week. Showers in mountains of central and east Tuesday through Friday. Showers Friday heavy in some agricultural areas in Maricopa County. Ranges improving in some areas, but rains have been spotty. Cattle improving, but supplementary feeding continues in many areas.

Show Low, Navajo County
August 15, 1956

It was dry through July but good rains early in August have improved conditions. At that, summer range conditions are only half as good as last year. Only ewes are on the range now breeding for November and December lambing.

We bought 1956 ewe lambs in May at \$19.50 delivered. Our wool was consigned in March and the fine portion sold, but no statement has been received to date.

—Sinnott & Gibson
by Oscar Gibson

CALIFORNIA

Except scattered thunderstorms in northern mountains on 19th and southeastern desert areas on 13th, no measurable rain. Temperatures near to below normal over State. Moderate temperatures generally favored crops and farm activities.

Stewarts Point, Sonoma County
August 14, 1956

Fat lambs have sold in this area at 19 and 20 cents, with feeders down as low as 12 cents. Around 20 cents has been paid for fine-wooled ewe lambs and up to \$24 for crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs. All of our lambs will come off the range as feeders.

Feed conditions have been average, much drier than a year ago.

—Don R. Richardson

McFarland, Kern County
August 18, 1956

I have no summer range and feed conditions on pastures are poor. Pastures on which my sheep have fed for the past 20 years have been plowed under and gone into the soil bank program. So I have a feed shortage.

My lambs were sold in March in fair condition. The average price for fat lambs was 19 cents; for feeders, 17 cents.

—J. A. Raymond

COLORADO

Much shower activity over State past week, which averaged near normal. Heavy showers at some points. Temperatures above normal in east, slightly below west. Spring grains ripening in San Luis Valley harvesting on higher elevations in west, harvested elsewhere. Corn doing well, mostly in ear stage. Pastures improved since rains.

Center, Saguache County
August 14, 1956

We need rain. Five years of drought is a long time. Our sheep are pastured at the farm. Feed is a little drier even than last year.

—Roy N. Rockey

Walden, Jackson County
August 18, 1956

We have plenty of problems. All production costs are too high and labor is getting out of control, mostly due to high wages paid by all competing industries.

Our summer range has been excellent, better than a year ago. North Park has the best and most uniform production of any place. There never has been any drought here, nor floods, cyclones or blizzards.

As usual a good percentage of our lambs will go direct to packers as fat lambs.

There have been no recent transactions in wool in this section. The best price paid for a 1956 clip was 46½ cents. This was paid for a Columbia clip of mixed grades, half, three-eighths and quarter blood. It was estimated to shrink about 43 percent.

—R. B. Rogerson

IDAHO

Temperatures well above normal most of State. Majority of stations reported showers, most in north and east. Very good harvest weather, except for short delays by showers. Cutting second hay crop in east and grain harvest continues between showers.

Ririe, Jefferson County
August 10, 1956

Feed conditions have been fair this summer, although a little drier than in 1955. I think that lambs are coming off the range in fair condition, although I do not have a range flock now.

—Earl Hunter

Wendell, Gooding County
August 21, 1956

I visited a range band in the mountains recently which was having considerable trouble with bears killing sheep.

I run a farm flock of registered Suffolks.

Conditions have been very hot and dry here for quite a while.

Feeder lambs have sold at 17 cents for September delivery. Some small crossbred yearling ewes brought \$22 and some others sold at \$24. A band of two-year-old crossbred ewes have been offered for sale at \$25.50.

—Reed Hulet

MONTANA

Warm first half of week, then much cooler, particularly in eastern third. A few moderate to heavy thundershowers in south-east and west, little precipitation elsewhere. Soil moisture on summer fallow generally short. Weather favorable for harvest activity. Over one-third of grain harvest completed, with harvest delayed in west due to cool weather. About three-fourths of clover-timothy and wild hay, and one-half of second cutting of alfalfa harvested.

Havre, Hill County

August 15, 1956

Feed has been short on the summer range. Last year we had green feed and lots of it. We are not in a drought area and I don't see where the program would help much.

The big problem lies in too high operating costs. Expenses—gas, repairs, taxes and leases—have stayed high while wool and lambs have gone down in price.

This year's lambs will be in about average condition when they come off the range. I think the price will be \$17 to \$18 on feeders. The 1956 wool clip has been sold for some time now, most of it at around 45 cents.

—W. W. Thackeray

Bigtimber, Sweet Grass County

August 18, 1956

Range feed conditions were good last spring, but grasshoppers have taken all the grass. Spraying to control or eradicate 'hoppers should have been a Government project and should be a "must" for next year. Most small operators cannot afford to do it on their own.

Our range, as a result of the grasshoppers, is very poor. Our lambs will be about 10 pounds lighter. There's been no recent contracting, but earlier 17 cents was the price on feeders.

—H. B. Tetlie

NEVADA

Scattered afternoon and evening thundershowers 13th and 14th. Precipitation very light. Generally fair and warm after 14th. Warm dry weather favorable for most farm activities. Northwest summer ranges in good condition for time of year. In Elko County most of tame hay cut.

Winnemucca, Humboldt County

July 20, 1956

We received the incentive payment on

our 1955 wool clip about a week ago for which I am thankful. It gives us encouragement to continue with the sheep business. We had a good lambing. The feed was plentiful but it is now very dry. I have about 3,000 white-faced mixed lambs for sale, but so far I have not been contacted by any buyers.

The coyotes and predatory animals are getting much worse here, especially the bobcats. I think some new regulations should be made with the Government trappers because of the increased appropriations given them.

I enjoy the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine and wish for its continued success.

—Peter Etchart

REX Wheat Germ Oil

Settle Ewes Promptly

More—Earlier Lambs

Less Dead Lambs

Guaranteed or money back

Write for
Bulletin No. 7

VIOLIN

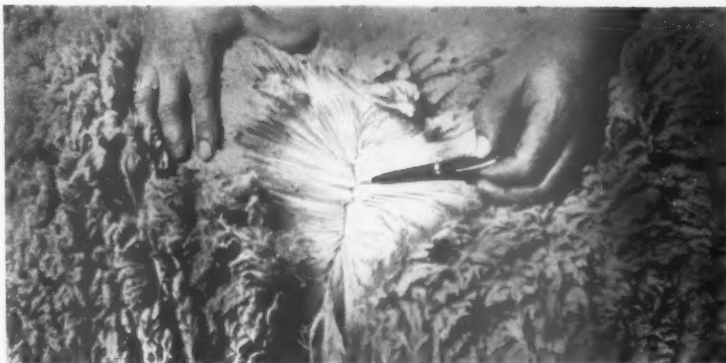
MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS

Prevents and cures
"stiff lamb disease"

WILLIAMS & TAVENNER

Pencil in photo shows length of fleece on a Williams & Tavenner Rambouillet. This extra length gives more fleece weight, increased value per pound, less shrinkage.

Rambouillet



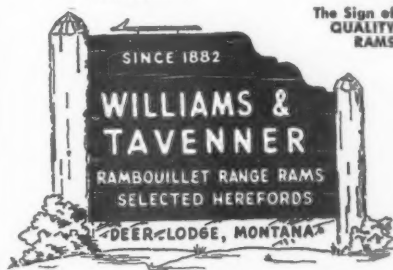
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Deer Lodge 8, Montana

Please send information about your present selections of Rambouillet () Yearlings, () Two-Year Olds. We have approximately sheep.

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Address

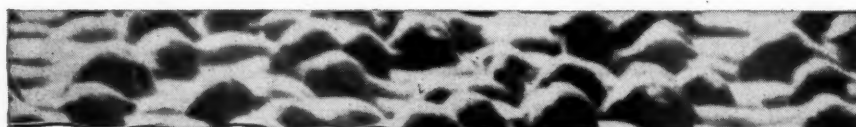
Slight generally cooling during period. Shower distribution quite widespread, with all reporting stations having measurable precipitation; amounts variable, ranging from less than 1/10 inch in southeast to almost three inches in northeast.

Temperatures much above average in most parts, but slightly below in northwest. Only significant precipitation fell in northeast, part of which was hail which locally damaged some grain. Irrigated hay and pastures doing well, but forest and range dry.

Hot and humid early in week followed by very cool temperatures over weekend. Violent windstorm damaged Miller Airport Friday. Topsoil moisture adequate, except in southeast corner and western third.

Buffalo, Harding County
August 22, 1956

Feed conditions on the summer range were not too bad this year after the first of June. We were in a lucky spot this year, and our dams didn't go dry.



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1909 Clifton Ave.,
Chicago 14, Illinois

We had a storm here on the eleventh that filled up some dams in less than an hour. There was a lot of rain and hail, but the storm didn't cover over a four-mile radius.

I am sure that our lambs will come off the range in better condition this year than last. Not too many lamb contracts have been made here. Some have been made at 17 to 18 cents. I sold my fine-wooled ewe lambs at 18 cents. Fat lambs have brought \$18.80 in the sales ring. Feeder lambs brought \$18.30 to \$18.40 at sales ring.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes are selling at \$21.

My wool was sold in April at 52 cents net. It is fine wool.

The hail here greatly damaged our wild hay crop, and we will harvest very little.

Newell, Butte County
August 20, 1956

There is much more water here than a year ago, and we have plenty of grass. Feed conditions on the summer range this year have been fair to good.

Our lambs will come off the range this year in very good condition. Some lamb contracts have been made here at 17½ cents. Fat lambs have contracted at 18 to 19 cents, and mixed lots of lambs have brought from 17 to 17½ cents.

Some yearling ewes have sold here at \$20 and some two-year-olds at \$21.

—Rudolph Persche

Ludlow, Harding County
August 12, 1956

We haven't had a better season for livestock in years; it's 75 percent better than last year. The range is just a carpet of new green feed. We've had 8½ inches of rain since July 1.

—Clarence E. Olsen

Cool front following 100° maxima, broke heat wave in much of State and triggered scattered showers which were far short of needs. Heat and dryness hurt north Texas cotton and dryland sorghum and cotton in northwest. Dryland feed crops already harvested or too far along to be helped by rain. Many farmers preparing land to seed small grains if moisture comes. Corn and grain sorghum harvests about over in south and central.

Severe drought continues in most of southern half. Precipitation limited to scattered afternoon and evening thundershowers. Temperatures averaged near normal. Crops in south suffering from shortage of irrigation water; reservoirs lowest in years; creeks practically dry.

(Continued on page 48.)

The National Wool Grower

Fleeces Become Coarser As Rams Grow Older

by LOWELL O. WILSON
United States Department of
Agriculture¹

IT is estimated that over 90 percent of all rams purchased for use in range and farm flocks in the West are yearlings. At this age the grade of wool each ram will produce at maturity can be predicted with moderate accuracy.

Growers aim to produce the grade of wool on their sheep which they think is most favorable for the total economy of their operations. The experienced grower knows that the wool becomes coarser from the first to more mature subsequent fleeces in rams.

A study was made at the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and the Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory to obtain quantitative estimates of the amount of this change. Such information is needed to make effective selections of rams for use in breeding and particularly for comparing rams of different ages.

Fineness or diameter of fiber is the major physical characteristic used in determining the spinning count or grade of grease wool. Fineness of fiber and fiber length are the two major factors in determining the value of scoured wool.

Visual Grading

In commercial grading the fineness of wool is estimated by visual judgment of the wool grader and this method is accurate enough for practical purposes. However, there are more accurate measurements of fineness which can be used, particularly in research work. One of these is the cross-section Rapid Comparator Method. This method consists of projecting the images of the fibers, magnified 500 times, on a screen and comparing the unknown fiber cross-section images with known standard images. It is the method by which fiber-diameter determinations are routinely made on all rams at this Station each year.

The cross-section information from wool samples taken from all rams of the Rambouillet, Targhee and Columbia breeds born between 1946 and 1953 and maintained for two or more years in

the Station flocks were included in this study. The rams were maintained under typical Intermountain range conditions on sagebrush-grass range. The grazing periods were rotated to conform with good range management practices. During the winter the yearling and older rams were fed only alfalfa hay and the ram lambs were fed approximately one-half pound of oats per head per day in addition to alfalfa hay.

To Measure Diameter

In table 1 the micron (approximately 1/25,000 inch), a unit of length used in measuring the width or diameter of wool fibers, has been extended to its equivalents in spinning counts on the basis of the proposed ASTM* Standards for grease wool. Although there is not general agreement concerning the spinning count composition of "Blood" grades, one method is to classify 64's and finer as Fine, 60's and 62's as One-half Blood, 56's and 58's as Three-eighths Blood and 50's and 54's as One-quarter Blood.

Listed in table 2 are the average fiber diameters in microns of the first and later fleeces produced from rams of the three breeds. Of the 554 two-year-old Rambouillet rams considered in this study, 478 or 86.3 percent produced coarser fleeces on the basis of micron diameter than they produced as yearlings. The average change for all rams in the group was .9 microns. Of the 279 two-year-old Targhee rams considered, 262 or 93.9 percent produced coarser fleeces than they produced as yearlings. The average change for all rams in the group was 2.0 microns.

Coarser Fleeces

Following the same pattern but in greater magnitude, 193 out of 200 or 96.5 percent of the fleeces from the two-year-old Columbia rams were coarser than the yearling fleeces from the same rams. The average change in this group was 2.4 microns. Fleeces produced in the third year were coarser on the average by .2, .9 and 1.1 microns, than fleeces produced by the same Rambouillet, Targhee and Columbia rams, respectively, in their second year. There were 43 Rambouillet and 21 Targhee rams maintained in the flock long enough to produce the fourth fleece

which became coarser on the average than the third fleece from the same rams by .1 and .3 microns, respectively. Statistical tests between age groups within each breed indicated that differences of this size would be extremely unlikely to occur by chance alone.

The tendency for ram fleeces at Dubois to become coarser with age appears to be more pronounced in the coarser woolled breeds. The percentage of rams which had coarser fleeces at two years than at one year of age, increased from Rambouillets to Targhees to Columbias in the same order as the change in average fineness. Likewise, the increase in average diameter from one to two years expressed as a percentage of the yearling average diameter was 4.2, 8.8 and 9.3 percent for the three breeds in the same order.

Select in Age Groups

In selecting rams for breeding it is important to select as much as possible within age groups so that any age changes in fineness will not be misleading. Where it is necessary to select among rams of different ages it is essential to take any possible age changes into account as much as possible. The above data indicate that fleeces from Columbia and Targhee rams kept under conditions at Dubois become about one to two spinning counts coarser with each year in age up to two or three years. Fleeces from Rambouillet rams become about one spinning count coarser from one to two years of age with slight changes in older groups.

TABLE 1.
Proposed Standards for Grease Wool*

Range in Microns		Spinning Count
Min.	Max.	
19.2	20.5	70's
20.6	22.0	64's
22.1	23.4	62's
23.5	24.9	60's
25.0	26.4	58's
26.5	27.8	56's
27.9	29.3	54's
29.4	30.9	50's

*Table 1, page 556 of ASTM Standards for Textile Materials, January, 1956.

TABLE 2.
Average Fiber Diameter in Microns

No. of rams	Years of 1st fleeces included	1st fleece	2nd fleece	3rd fleece	4th fleece
Rambouillet					
554	1947-1954	21.3	22.1		
212	1947-1953	21.2	22.3	22.5	
43	1947-1952	21.2	22.4	22.8	22.9
Targhee					
279	1947-1954	23.1	25.1		
92	1947-1953	23.1	25.1	26.0	
21	1947-1952	22.8	24.9	25.7	26.0
Columbia					
200	1947-1954	25.9	28.3		
56	1947-1953	25.7	28.4	29.5	

¹U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Dubois, Idaho, in cooperation with the University of Idaho.

*American Society for Testing Materials.

RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from page 46.)

WASHINGTON

Hot in east, near normal temperatures in west. Showers and thunderstorms in north half at midweek. Hail caused some damage to fruit and crops in Cheland, Douglas and Grant Counties. Several forest fires started by lightning.

Omak, Okanogan County

August 18, 1956

This has been an excellent summer for us, so far as feed conditions go. We've had sufficient moisture, with feed much better than last year. All in all, we have no more problems than usual—but we have them.

—Emmett Smith

WYOMING

Average temperatures slightly above normal. Above-normal precipitation in southeast but average below normal. Ranges and winter grains improved by rains.

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McKinley, Converse County

August 14, 1956

Practically all of the feeder lambs in the Rock Springs area were contracted around the middle of the month at 18 cents, according to reports coming in. Earlier some feeders had been contracted from 17 to 17¾ cents. The latter price seems to be the prevailing price in other parts of Wyoming.

Some aged ewes have been contracted in the southwestern part of the State at \$8.50. One bunch of ewe lambs in the eastern section was contracted for fall delivery at 19 cents and another bunch in the western part of the State at 20 cents.

They are beginning to nibble at wool again. Forty cents was recently offered for a Rawlins clip on which the best offer at shearing time was 35 cents.

—J. B. Wilson

Meeteetse, Park County

August 10, 1956

My two biggest problems are how to get good herders and how to meet the high operating costs with the low income from the sales of wool and lambs.

The summer range feed is short, only about 50 percent as good as last year. My lambs will probably be lighter.

—Clyde Webster

Morton, Fremont County

August 11, 1956

Feed conditions are good, a little better than a year ago. We had some rain in May and June, but none in July. The lambs are in good shape. Contracts for feeder lambs have been made during the month at 17 and 17½ cents. Some fine-wooled ewe lambs have made 20 cents. Yearling ewes are priced at \$20 to \$23.

I am having a hard time to stay in business with the prices we are getting and those we have to pay.

—Medley A. Wertz

Pavillion, Fremont County

August 18, 1956

We live on an irrigated farm and pasture our sheep at home. The pastures are fair this year.

—John Wempen, Jr.

CORRIEDALE ASSOCIATION

Ernest Ramstetter, a leading Corriedale breeder of Golden, Colorado, was elected president of the American Corriedale Breeders Association at the recent all-American Corriedale conference at Ithaca, New York. A greatly expanded eastern interest in Corriedales was reported. At the present the

Corriedale Association has 11,626 members. Rollo E. Singleton is secretary, with headquarters at Columbia, Missouri.

RANGE RESEARCH NEEDS

A report on needed research to improve the management of public range lands in the Western States has recently been released by the Bureau of Land Management. It is called "Inventory of Range Research Needs, Bureau of Land Management and Range Research in Progress." Copies of the report are available from the office of BLM Director, Edward Woolley, Bureau of Land Management, Washington 25, D. C.

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Our Thanks to You,

THE 110 buyers from 11 states, who paid \$124,212.50 for the 1136 quality rams sold in the 1956 National Ram Sale. We want to acknowledge our appreciation to all of you buyers because your support of this event makes possible increased effort on our part to improve the economy of the sheep industry:

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